

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 086

1 May 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Beijing Radio Comments on U.S.-Iran Crisis, Soviet Union A 1
PRC Official Discusses Iran Sanctions With Italian Envoy [ANSA] A 2

UNITED STATES

XINHUA Reports on Carter's 29 Apr Press Conference B 1
Edmund Muskie Named Secretary of State B 1
Deng Xiaoping, Journalists Discuss PRC-U.S. Ties B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Hostage Rescue Attempt [29 Apr] B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Nakasone-Led LDP Delegation Visits China D 1
Arrives in Beijing [KYODO] D 1
Zhang Xiangshan Hosts Banquet D 1
Meeting With PLA Leader [KYODO] D 1
Meeting With Hua Guofeng D 1
Hua Guofeng Meets Japanese Trade Minister Sasaki D 2
Japanese Dietmen Kataoka, Mizuno Visit China D 3
Meeting With Ji Pengfei D 3
Meeting With Hua Guofeng D 3
Japanese Envoy Hosts Reception on Emperor's Birthday D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO Article on 'Vietnamization of Kampuchea' [15 Apr] E 1
Beijing in Vietnamese on SRV Economic Crisis E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Deng Xiaoping Interviewed by Luxembourg Television G 1
PRC, Belgium Sign Loan Agreement in Beijing G 1
Ye Jianying Greets New Netherlands Queen G 1
Sino-Swedish Industrial Commission Meets in China [26 Apr] G 2
Kang Shien Holds Banquet G 2
Swedish Minister Holds Banquet G 2
Kang Shien Attends Closing Session G 3
RENMIN RIBAO Reports on PCI Delegation's Visit to G 3
XINHUA Cites ANSA on Italy Expelling Soviet Official G 4
Briefs: Iceland President Feted G 4

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

XINHUA Correspondent on West African Economic Cooperation	I 1
New Chinese Envoy to Cape Verde Presents Credentials	I 2
Huang Hua Returns to Beijing After African Tour	I 2
Kenyan President Receives Chinese Ambassador	I 2

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RENMIN RIBAO Articles on Castro, Cuban People, Refugees	J 1
19 Apr Article	J 1
18 Apr Article	J 2
Almeida: Cuba Ready To Dispatch Troops 'Anywhere in Africa'	J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hua, Deng Attend May Day Celebrations in Beijing	L 1
GONGREN RIBAO Prints Liu Shaoqi's 1956 Greetings to Workers	L 1
China World Economics Society Meets in Shanghai	L 1
Gu Mu Addresses Inaugural Meeting	L 2
Appeal to Taiwan Colleagues	L 2
Fang Yi Speaks at Secondary Technical Education Meeting	L 3
Achievements in Remote Sensing Technology Reported	L 4
Health Minister Discusses Life Expectancy, Birth, Death Rates	L 4
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [30 Apr]	L 5
Beijing Radio Changes Sign-On Overture for National Hookup	L 5
Vice Premier Kang Shien Addresses Safety Month Rally	L 6
Kang Shien Address	L 7
AFP: Spokesman Denies Taiwan Claims of Xu Attempt on Deng	L 10
Correction to Zhao Cangbi Address to Security Units	L 10
Correction to Second Part of Zhao Ziyang Speech	L 10

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu: Xu Jiatun Article on Guiding Principles	O 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 16 Apr]	
Xu Shiyu, Xu Jiatun Attend 1 May Meetings in Nanjing, Suzhou	O 3
Xu Jiatun Attends Meeting of Local Secretaries in Suzhou	O 4
Shandong Leaders Attend May Day Festivities	O 5
Shanghai's Chen Guodong Attends May Day Celebration	O 6
Tie Ying Attends Zhejiang May Day Celebrations	O 6

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian Attend Guangzhou May Day Soiree	P 1
HUNAN RIBAO Urges Skill in Improving Backward Rural Units	P 1
Briefs: Guangdong Sugarcane	

NORTH REGION

Beijing People Flock to Parks on May Day	R 1
Newly Built Beijing Tongliao Railway Opens to Traffic	R 1

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Holds Conference To Combat Drought, Cold Weather	S 1
First Underground Gas Storage Center Set Up in Daqing	S 1
Six New Oil Deposits Discovered Near Daqing	S 2
Daqing Municipal Government Established	S 2
Heilongjiang Circular Calls for Strict Commodity Price Control	S 3
Jilin's Wang Enmao Attends May Day Soiree	S 4
Wang Enmao, Others Inspect Corn Sowing Experiments	S 4
Wang Enmao Gives Instructions on Spring Farming	S 5
Liaoning: Li Desheng, Ren Zhongyi Attend May Day Soiree	S 6
Briefs: Heilongjiang Afforestation Conference;	S 6
Heilongjiang Artificial Rainfall; Heilongjiang	
Spring Farming; Jilin Spring Sowing; Jilin	
Soybean Planting; Liaoning May Day Gatherings;	
Liaoning Cotton Sowing; Liaoning Antidrought Work;	
Liaoning Vegetable Production Aided;	
Liaoning Industrial Cooperation	

NORTHWEST REGION

Liang Buting Attends Qinghai Party School Work Conference	T 1
Ma Wenrui Addresses Shaanxi Rally on Production Safety	T 1
Briefs: Qinghai Wheat Planting	T 1

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRAN CRISIS, SOVIET UNION

OW301348 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 80

["Forum on international affairs" program commentary: "Be On Guard Against Soviet Union's Attempt To Take Advantage of U.S.-Iranian Relations"]

[Text] The United States has failed in its effort to rescue American hostages in Iran by dispatching aircraft on 25 April. Two aircraft collided and crashed in the desert of the Iranian border area [as heard]. This has further worsened relations between the United States and Iran.

Iran's Muslim college students occupied the American Embassy in Iran on 4 November last year and detained the U.S. diplomats. Thus, U.S.-Iranian relations have become complicated. Despite all this, the United States and Iran have kept on exploring ways to end the dispute. Meanwhile, the United Nations and many countries have done a great deal of work in an attempt to promote mutual understanding between the United States and Iran. Nevertheless, the problem remains unsolved.

On 7 April the United States announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Iran because the Iranian leaders refused to take custody of the American hostages from the Muslim students occupying the American Embassy. At the same time it decided to take various measures against Iran, including economic sanctions. The measures also include banning U.S. exports to Iran, investigating and freezing the Iranian Government's assets in the United States, investigating asset claims of U.S. citizens and companies against the Iranian Government, revoking all visas issued to Iranian citizens and suspending the issuing of new visas to Iranians. All these U.S. actions promptly evoked strong responses in Iran.

More trouble arose before the original problem was settled. Soon after this, the U.S. aborted the action to rescue the hostages by dispatching armed aircraft. Sanctions against Iran and an invasion of Iran's territorial sovereignty by the United States did not contribute to a solution of the problem. On the contrary, greater difficulties have thus been imposed on the hostage issue. To prevent another U.S. rescue attempt, Iran has already transferred the U.S. hostages to various places. As a result, relations between the United States and Iran have further deteriorated.

To make matters worse, the sanctions and invasion by the United States against Iran have provided a chance for the Soviet Union to take advantage of an opportunity to control Iran and carry out its strategy of moving south toward the Indian Ocean. Taking advantage of the crisis between the United States and Iran caused by the hostage issue, the Soviet Union is attempting to divert the world's discontent and pressure and improve its immoral position caused by its invasion of Afghanistan.

Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union may concentrate its strength on suppressing the resistance movement of the Afghan people and take its time in working out plans for moving south toward the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union may also expand its influence in Iran by posing as a protector of Iran and profit both economically and militarily, thus winning advantages for itself from a disturbed state of affairs.

From the military point of view, the U.S. actions have given the Soviet Union a pretext to deploy its military forces along the border of Iran and in the Indian Ocean. The USSR has always hoped the United States would resort to certain military actions during the Iranian crisis so that it could find an excuse for its military actions of increasing its military forces in areas adjacent to Iran and stepping up its military activities in the Indian Ocean.

I. 1 May 80

A 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

Some foreign analysts maintain that the deployment of huge numbers of Soviet military troops around Iran is similar to the Soviet actions before its invasion of Afghanistan last December, and that in case the situation continues to worsen, the USSR will send troops into Iran in accordance with the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty. This seriously threatens the security of Iran and the Gulf states as well as peace in Europe and the world.

Economically, the USSR is also taking advantage of the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. After the United States announced its economic sanctions against Iran, the USSR immediately sent a large economic and trade delegation to Iran. In a short time, the two sides signed an economic protocol. The Soviet-Iranian natural gas negotiations, which were interrupted last month because the USSR was only willing to pay a low price, will soon resume. After the United States announced that there was a possibility of blockading Iran's ports, the USSR told Iran through various channels that Iran could use Soviet territory to resolve trade problems by taking land routes in case the sea routes are blocked. If this materializes, the USSR not only can reap some economic profits, but can also infiltrate and expand into Iran through economic means and obstruct a solution to the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

The U.S. use of military planes to rescue the U.S. hostages has triggered a strong response throughout the world. Many Asian, African and Third World countries strongly oppose the U.S. violations of Iran's territorial sovereignty. Reaction in the United States and its Western allies vary. Some have expressed sympathy and support or understanding; others have expressed shock, worry and opposition as well as concern over the repercussions caused by this incident. While world opinion still hopes the United States and Iran will act sensibly and exercise restraint, respect the principles of international relations and settle the two countries' disputes through peaceful means, the USSR has mobilized its propaganda machinery to stir up ill feeling and pour oil on the flames in a wild attempt to further aggravate U.S.-Iranian relations. The Soviet Union hopes that the more chaotic the situation in the Gulf and the Mideast and the more the U.S.-Iranian dispute over the hostage issue continues and is stalemated, the better it will be for the Soviet Union because it can fish in troubled waters.

This issue must be handled seriously and with great vigilance. Only when the United States and Iran exert common efforts and resolve their problems peacefully can they deny the Soviet Union an opportunity to exploit.

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES IRAN SANCTIONS WITH ITALIAN ENVOY

AU291551 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 29 (ANSA)--Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang reiterated today that while China deplores the seizure of American hostages in Tehran, it does not agree that pressure of an economic nature will secure their release.

The Chinese official voiced this view in a meeting with the Italian ambassador to Beijing, Marco Francesco Di Baschi. The Italian official, representing the European Economic Community ambassadors while Italy holds the duty chairmanship of the community, briefed Song Zhiguang on the EEC's position on economic sanctions against Iran.

In voicing China's contrary view, Song Zhiguang said that the "hasty American move" jeopardizes the sympathy which had emerged for the conditions of the fifty Americans in the hands of the Islamic militants. He also stressed that the most important issue on the international scene is still Afghanistan and that by shifting the focus of interest on Iran, the United States is objectively or at least played down. [as received]

I. 1 May 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

XINHUA REPORTS ON CARTER'S 29 APR PRESS CONFERENCE

OW300834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 29 (XINHUA)--President Carter stressed the U.S. intention to "continue to try for a peaceful solution" of the hostage issue at a press conference held at the White House tonight. "We have nothing against the Iranian people and we still want to see this issue resolved successfully and peacefully," he said. He pointed out that the Iranians should "realize that it's much better for them to release the hostages unharmed and to resolve the crisis." Carter made an opening statement on the failed U.S. rescue mission in Iran before answering questions.

Answering a question on Secretary Vance's resignation, the President confirmed that Vance was opposed to any kind of action inside Iran that might have had any connotation of a military nature. But, the President said, he made the rescue decision "based on the overwhelming recommendation and concurrence with other advisers." He also officially announced the appointment of Senator Muskie, as the new secretary of state.

EDMUND MUSKIE NAMED SECRETARY OF STATE

OW300120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 29 (XINHUA)--President Carter today appointed Sen. Edmund Muskie, Democrat-Maine, to be secretary of state. Muskie is to replace Cyrus Vance, who resigned Monday in a disagreement with President Carter over the effort to rescue U.S. hostages in Iran. Muskie, 66, has been a senator for 22 years and is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

DENG XIAOPING, JOURNALISTS DISCUSS PRC-U.S. TIES

OW291231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping had a cordial meeting here this afternoon with the delegation of the board of directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association led by Allen Neuharth, the chairman and president of the association. In a lively chat, Deng Xiaoping and the 24 American guests together recalled his visit to the United States early last year. Some of the publishers came from cities which he had visited. The Chinese vice-premier said that China was satisfied with the growth of Sino-U.S. relations since 1972, despite minor differences between the two countries. "There is no total agreement in our country either," Neuharth said. "There are differences on our foreign policy and other matters, but we are in agreement that we should do everything we can to further our friendly relations with the People's Republic of China."

Answering a question about China's socialist modernization, Deng Xiaoping said: "We are trying to find a way suited to the specific conditions in China. We will learn from the advanced science and technology of other countries as well as their managerial experience, but it has to be adapted to our realities." He expressed the hope that they would see more of China during their tour. "Mutual relations will be better promoted on the basis on mutual understanding," he added. Present on the occasion were Wang Bingnan, president, and Hou Tong, vice-president, of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Lu Xuzhang, director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism. The visiting delegation will leave here to visit other parts of China in two groups before going home.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

HK301120 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 80 p 6

[Newsletter from America by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yan: "A Disquiet Da, in Washington"]

[Text] In Washington, TV newscasts usually do not start until 0700. On 25 April, however, there was an important newscast an hour before the scheduled time saying that as announced by the White House at 0100, the mission to send U.S. armed personnel and planes to Iran to rescue the American hostages had failed. President Carter, who had spent a sleepless night, appeared on the TV screen at 0700. In his address to the nation, he said that this mission was planned soon after the U.S. Embassy personnel were taken hostage last year. After full preparation and repeated rehearsals, he decided to launch this mission at what he considered to be the right time. The mission was cancelled due to problems with the aircraft. He said that it was his decision to attempt the rescue operation and to cancel it. He said: "We have been disappointed before. However, we will not give up our efforts. Throughout this exceedingly difficult process, we are seeking and will continue to seek all possible ways to secure the release of the hostages."

Over the past more than 5 months, the hostage problem has been an integral part of political life in the United States. Television newscasts always remind their audiences how many days the American hostages have been held captive. The mass media carries news about the hostages almost every day. People never forget to pray for the hostages when they go to church on Sunday. President Carter also announced earlier that as long as the hostage problem remains unsolved, he will not leave the White House to campaign for his reelection. To solve the hostage problem, the United States has resorted to all kinds of methods, including the recent decision to sever relations with Iran and take sanctions against that country and the threat that it did not preclude the possibility of military action.

We could imagine what waves and billows would be whipped up in the United States once the news about the unsuccessful rescue attempt spread. The most obvious of these was that the TV programming for that day was out of kilter. TV stations vied to report about the mission, the development of events and the responses from the rest of the world. The originally scheduled programs were interrupted by one "special bulletin" after another from morning till night. Several of the presidential candidates who were campaigning in various places either stopped their activities or hurried back to the capital. The White House and the Pentagon became the focus of attention. On the White House lawn, TV cameras had been lining up since morning. Defense Secretary Brown held a press conference at 1200, and the conference room was packed with people by 11:00. Of course people's first concern was how this unsuccessful rescue attempt happened. The officials were rather tightlipped at first, but unable to resist the reporters' hot pursuit, they finally revealed the whole alarmingly dangerous process.

In the early dawn of 24 April in Washington (a difference of 10 hours from Iran), six C-130 U.S. transport planes loaded with fuel, chemicals and gear flew from a Middle East site toward the south of Iran. Several hours later, from the aircraft carrier Nimitz in the Arabian Sea, eight jumbo helicopters with 90 well-trained commandos aboard took off in the same direction. A desert near Tabas, 300 miles southeast of Tehran, was the site chosen for them to meet. According to original plans, the helicopters would be refueled by the transport planes and then land at the second prearranged site in the suburbs of Tehran. There the commandos would hide until the next night, when they would drive waiting cars to rescue the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in a surprise attack. If they met any resistance, they would use chemical gases that would render one temporarily unconscious. With the hostages rescued, they would fly to the third site east of Tehran, where the six transport planes would take them out of Iran.

I. 1 May 80

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

But this well-thought-out plan went awry from the start. Eight helicopters entered Iran at 2000 (local time). Ninety minutes later, one of them developed engine trouble and was forced to make an emergency landing. Its crew was picked up by another helicopter. Not long after, another incident occurred. Hit by a sandstorm, a helicopter lost its bearings for 2 hours and was at last compelled to return to the aircraft carrier. This left only six helicopters available. The number was the minimum considered necessary to accomplish this mission. When they arrived at their destination, the transport planes were waiting for them. In the dark of night, they feverishly filled up their tanks in preparation for the next step of the whole plan--moving toward the second site near Tehran.

At this very moment, an untoward incident occurred--a helicopter developed hydraulic trouble. The whole rescue plan was based on six functioning helicopters. With only five left now, success was doubtful. Some people wanted to act even with only five functioning helicopters; others disagreed. At last, the commander felt that he could not make a decision on this important matter. He at once directly radioed the defense secretary and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who had been in the Pentagon's National Military Command Center, suggesting the mission be cancelled. The message was immediately relayed to the President at the White House. Tiredly, Carter paced the floor. After thinking the matter over many times, he at last gave his order agreeing to cancel the mission.

Evacuation should have been a comparatively simple matter, but things turned out just the opposite. An Iranian bus suddenly appeared on the roadside. The U.S. commandos stopped it at once and 50 passengers were detained. Afterward, a truck and a car came. The truck was held but its driver got a chance in the car to sneak away at full speed. This meant that the secret had leaked out. Therefore, the raiders stepped up the evacuation. As they retreated in the darkness, one helicopter and a transport aircraft collided and exploded in flames, with eight U.S. crewmen dying and four being severely burnt. The survivors hurriedly boarded the other five transport planes. When these planes took off, it was already broad daylight. The wreckage of aircraft and the dead bodies of the raiders were scattered over the desert.

After this astonishing incident, what do the Americans think of it and what is the world's reaction? In such a disturbing day, so long as one sits in front of a television set and pays attention to an extensive television report, he will know everything in general. On that day, the White House received 3,210 calls and 1,739 letters within 10 hours from U.S. citizens who had expressed their views on this matter. Most people thought that it was a positive act, although it had regrettably failed. In the Congress, congressmen of the two parties expressed their views one after another on this subject. Some said that it was a heroic act; some criticized the President's failure to consult the Congress beforehand, thus violating the "War Powers Act" of 1973; and some strongly demanded that Carter withdraw from presidential campaign, behave discreetly and avoid taking reckless action in his tenure of office. Beyond all expectations, Kennedy, Bush and Reagan supported this act to varying degrees, emphasizing unity on the hostage issue. Although Anderson did not oppose the act, he doubted the motives of this rescue mission. Family members of the hostages talked a lot about the subject at a press interview. Some expressed their gratitude to Carter for his concern for the hostages, because Iran had warned that the hostages would be killed if Carter took any military action. U.S. allies in Europe supported the U.S. rescue operation but stressed that the problem should be solved through peaceful means.

One day after the incident, the curling smoke and dust are still drifting in the sky. What the people are discussing today is only the gains and losses of the incident. From the long-term point of view, what image will the United States leave on us through this incident?

NAKASONE-LED LDP DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

Arrives in Beijing

OW270953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, April 27 KYODO--Yasuhiro Nakasone, former secretary-general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, arrived here Sunday for a two-week visit at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. At the Beijing Airport, Nakasone was met by vice-president of the association, Zhang Xiangshan.

Zhang Xiangshan Hosts Banquet

OW271620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)--Zhang Xiangshan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, former secretary general of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, and the five members of the House of Representatives now visiting China in his company. The Japanese guests arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Nakasone is a friend of China who made positive contributions to the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In his toast at the banquet, Zhang Xiangshan, on behalf of president of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Chengzhi, extended a warm welcome to Mr. Nakasone and his party. He expressed the hope that the current visit of the Japanese guests would consolidate and develop relations between the two countries and make fresh contributions to peace in the Pacific region and other parts of the world. In reply, Mr. Nakasone said that it was most important to safeguard world peace in the present turbulent international situation. He wished China success in her four modernizations, adding that Japan was willing to render active assistance. Cooperation between Japan and China was conducive to the defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Present at the banquet were Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Yoshiya Kato, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China.

Meeting With PIA Leader

OW300319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, April 30 KYODO--Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief-of-staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said Tuesday Japan should be able to increase defense spending to 2 percent of its gross national product.

Wu expressed what he said was his private view to Yasuhiro Nakasone, a senior member of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, when they met at the Defense Ministry in Beijing, according to sources accompanying Nakasone. The Chinese army leader also said it was not strange for Japan, a major economic power, to become a big military power, the sources added.

Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OW301634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met here this afternoon with Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, former secretary general of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, and the five members of the House of Representatives now visiting China in his company.

I. 1 May 80

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Mr. Nakasone conveyed Prime Minister Ohira's oral message that he was eagerly looking forward to Premier Hua's visit to Japan. Premier Hua Guofeng said: "During my visit to Japan, I hope to have a deep-going exchange of views with Prime Minister Ohira on international issues of mutual interest and on bilateral relations."

Discussing the current international situation, Premier Hua and Mr. Nakasone agreed that it was turbulent and beset with crises and that the people throughout the world should heighten their vigilance.

Mr. Nakasone said that both Japan and China had an important responsibility to discharge in safe-guarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. "This is why Japan will further strengthen its defences, especially in Hokkaido, and China will achieve its four modernizations at an early date. In this sense, it is absolutely appropriate for Japan to render active assistance to China's modernization programme."

Premier Hua analyzed the Soviet Union's ambition of dominating the world. "So long as the Soviet Union's hegemonist policy remains unchanged, China will not change her position of opposing hegemonism," he said. "In the present circumstances, China is in favour of Japan's efforts to strengthen its defences," Premier Hua continued. "A sovereign state should have sufficient defence capabilities. China wishes Japan prosperity. I am sure that Japan also wishes China success in her four modernizations so that she will grow prosperous with each passing day." He stressed: "China and Japan should develop relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, live in friendship from generation to generation, respect, help and learn from each other, and contribute to peace in Asia and other parts of the world."

Also present at the meeting were Vice-Presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua and Minister of the Japanese Embassy in China Mr. Koken Isumi.

HUA GUOFENG MEETS JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER SASAKI

OW301449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met here today with Yoshitake Sasaki, Japanese minister of international trade, Mrs. Sasaki and other Japanese guests.

Premier Hua told the Japanese party that relations and friendly cooperation between China and Japan have become more close since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, particularly since the signing of the peace and friendship treaty.

Premier Hua said both sides should continue efforts to develop and extend economic and technical cooperation. Sino-Japanese cooperation was not a temporary measure. It must be viewed in the light of long-term strategy, he said. Premier Hua said the two governments intend to cooperate for a long time to come. "I think there are broad prospects for such cooperation," he said.

Mr. Yoshiya Kato, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China, was present at the meeting. Also present were Chinese minister of foreign trade, Li Qiang, and his wife.

Mr. Sasaki, Mrs. Sasaki and the Japanese party left Beijing this afternoon to visit Xian and Hangzhou.

I. 1 May 80

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE DIETMEN KATAOKA, MIZUNO VISIT CHINA

Meeting With Ji Pengfei

OW291536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 29, (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with a delegation of the Council of Asia and Africa Affairs of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party led by Mr. Seichi Kataoka, a member of the house of representatives, and with Mr. Kiyochi Mizuno, also a member of the house. The delegation arrived in Beijing on April 27 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Yesterday, the Japanese visitors were guests of honor at a banquet given by Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OW301541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng will extend his visit to Japan in late May to six days instead of five as originally scheduled. He announced this at a meeting here this afternoon with the delegation of the Council of Asia and Africa Affairs of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party led by Seichi Kataoka, member of the House of Representatives, and with Kiyochi Mizuno, also a member of the house.

The Chinese premier told the Japanese guests that his coming visit to Japan would be extended for one day longer so that he could see more friends and more places in that country. Premier Hua Guofeng praised the guests at the meeting for their contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship. He also had photographs taken together with them.

JAPANESE ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

OW291602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida and his wife gave a reception in his residence today to celebrate the birthday of his majesty the emperor of Japan. Among the guests were Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army Wu Xiuquan, Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress Chen Yisong and leading members of the ministries of civil affairs, foreign trade, petroleum industry, power and culture, the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Beijing Municipality, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present. Also present were Japanese guests who are now visiting in China including Yoshitake Sasaki, minister of international trade and industry, and Yasuhiro Nakasone, former secretary general of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party. Toshitada Taguma, the Japanese consul-general in Guangzhou, and his wife also gave a reception for the occasion today.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON 'VIETNAMIZATION OF KAMPUCHEA'

HK281148 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by Rong Jiu: "The Vietnamized Kampuchea"]

[Text] Since they sent their army of aggression to savagely occupy vast stretches of Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese authorities have been converting Kampuchea step by step into a Vietnamese colony. The Heng Samrin bogus regime is only a puppet controlled by the Vietnamese. In the past year, the Vietnamese authorities have tried very hard to push through their criminal plan to Vietnamize Kampuchea on all fronts. The calamities the people of Kampuchea have suffered during the past year have shown clearly what trash the so-called "Indochinese federation" is.

The Vietnamese authorities currently depend on more than 200,000 aggressor troops to maintain their grip on the areas in Kampuchea under their occupation, with the Heng Samrin puppet regime propped up entirely by the bayonets of these Vietnamese troops.

In areas under their control, the Vietnamese have established their dominant position even in the smallest administrative units, with Vietnamese wielding real power in every department. No one can decide anything without the approval of the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese have enforced brutal fascist rule in the areas they occupy and persecuted anyone who dared express the slightest dissatisfaction. It is nothing new for intellectuals to be dismissed from their jobs and kept under strict surveillance and for episodes to emerge one after another in which intellectuals are arrested or disappear. If any Kampuchean attempts to go from one place to another without the prior consent of the Vietnamese occupation authorities, he will be charged with conspiring to oppose the authorities and sentenced to death.

As the Vietnamese troops swarmed into Kampuchea, they looted the country, sending back to Vietnam food, medicine and clothing as well as art works, antiques and furniture. In the meantime, they destroyed factories, throttled agricultural production and created famines. The aid given by various countries in the world to the Kampuchean people has mostly been misappropriated by the Vietnamese, who have also carried out speculation, profiteering and smuggling activities in a big way in Kampuchea. Under the cruel oppression by the Vietnamese, the once beautiful and richly endowed Kampuchea now presents a wild and bleak picture with its farmland lying waste and its roads strewn with corpses.

In Vietnamese-occupied areas, education is out of the question. Though a few small schools still exist in some villages, they are run by local residents without any educational funds. The Vietnamese authorities are compelling the "officials" in the bogus Heng Samrin regime to learn Vietnamese. In the "teaching program" dished out by the bogus regime, Vietnamese is arbitrarily stated as the first foreign language and Russian the second. Performances by the few musician and artist organizations are restricted to giving publicity to "the friendship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea."

The savage Vietnamese rule in Kampuchea and the intense campaign of Vietnamization there do not mean Vietnam is powerful; on the contrary, it reflects precisely the feebleness of the Vietnamese and their fear of the Kampuchean people. The perverse acts of the Vietnamese aggressors can only accelerate their doom.

BEIJING IN VIETNAMESE ON SRV ECONOMIC CRISIS

OW271146 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Commentary by Guo Ping: "Why Is Vietnam Facing Critical Shortages in all Aspects?"]

[Text] Vietnam's economic situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the Hanoi leaders have to acknowledge it. In a recent chat with foreign journalists, Hoang Tung, VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department director, bluntly admitted that Vietnam is facing a widespread shortage crisis. He said: Vietnam has nothing. The situation is particularly serious and painful for urban people and wage earners.

The main reason for this critical situation is that, with Soviet support, the Vietnamese rulers have continued implementing a policy of regional hegemonism. After several decades of war and after Vietnam's reunification, they have implemented a reactionary policy, considering big guns more important than rice and leading Vietnam's inherently rundown economy into the military orbit of aggression and expansionism instead of allowing the people to relax and then to strive to restore and rebuild the economy. Vietnam has 50 million people but has to feed 1.2 million regular troops and tens of thousands of public security agents. In addition, a large number of people must serve the war preparations. The Vietnamese rulers have used all human and material resources in the country for their regional hegemonism instead of giving priority to the tasks aimed at meeting the people's needs. Thus, how can Vietnam avoid a widespread shortage crisis?

However, in the conversation with foreign newsmen, Hoang Tung tried to deny this mistake, stressing that military expenses are not the cause of Vietnam's economic crisis, because arms and ammunition are supplied without charge by Vietnam's Soviet friends. His mythical and ridiculous plea can deceive no one. Although Vietnam does not have to pay in cash for the arms and ammunition supplied by the Soviet Union, it must pay this debt with large quantities of export goods. Moreover, the war consumes not only weapons but also requires other extraordinary expenditures. This is not to mention that armed forces are needed and human losses cannot be avoided in a fight. More than 1 million healthy laboring people are not used in production and cannot produce wealth, but they must still be fed. They are therefore not a light burden as Hoang Tung argued.

In this conversation, Hoang Tung sought to lay the blame for Vietnam's economic crisis on other countries. He complained that no one wants to give Vietnam any more credit or trade with it. His complaint is very absurd. As everyone knows, many support the just cause but few favor unjustness; that is natural. Many countries do not give material support to Vietnam because of its aggression against Kampuchea. Therefore, the fact that Vietnam is very isolated in the international arena is due to the Hanoi rulers' implementation of a policy of regional hegemonism.

In the conversation with foreign journalists, Hoang Tung added that Hanoi is ready to fight another 10 years. This is sufficient evidence that the Vietnamese rulers are determined to coordinate with the Soviet Union in its advance southward and to obstinately pursue their aggressive and expansionist policy. Therefore, Vietnam's economic crisis will surely reach a dead end and the Vietnamese people's life will become even more miserable.

DENG XIAOPING INTERVIEWED BY LUXEMBOURG TELEVISION

OW291508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping gave an interview to three reporters from the Luxembourg television station here this morning. They are chief film producer J. Pauly, sound man G. Nussbaum and cameraman S. Santini.

During the interview, Deng Xiaoping answered their questions about the political and economic situation in China, the world situation and the international communist movement.

The Luxembourg T.V. men say that the T.V. film recording this interview will be shown in an international hookup among members of the European Broadcasting Union (ESU) in Luxembourg, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Denmark.

Mr. Pauly had visited China twice and produced a 40-minute T.V. film. He presented a copy of the film to Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping at the end of today's interview.

PRC, BELGIUM SIGN LOAN AGREEMENT IN BEIJING

OW301522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--An agreement on Belgium providing interest-free governmental loans to China was signed here this morning.

Under this agreement, the Belgian Government will provide the Chinese Government with 300 million convertible Belgian francs in 1980 to pay for capital goods or industrial equipment supplied by Belgian firms as well as for related services. The agreement stipulates that the loans will be reimbursed over a period of 20 years beginning from December 31, 1991. This means that the Chinese Government will pay Belgium 15,000,000 convertible Belgian francs each December 31 during that period. The agreement became effective upon signature.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian and Belgian Ambassador to China Roger Denorme signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

YE JIANYING GREETES NEW NETHERLANDS QUEEN

OW300959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, today sent a message to Her Majesty Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands, warmly congratulating hereon her coronation.

The message reads: On the auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's coronation, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese people and in my own name, our warmest congratulations and best wishes to Your Majesty. May your country enjoy prosperity and its people well-being. May the friendly relations between China and the Netherlands develop steadily.

I. 1 May 80

G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

SINO-SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION MEETS IN BEIJING

Kang Shien Holds Banquet

OW251912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of the Swedish minister of industry, Mr. Nils Asling, and Mrs. Asling and the industrial delegation he is leading, was given by Vice-Premier Kang Shien at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In a speech at the banquet, the vice-premier said: "There are broad and bright prospects for industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Sweden. "As yet the volume of our foreign trade is not big. What we intend to import right now in the way of technology is still limited and the same may be said of the number of cooperation projects that we are able to undertake with foreign countries. But," he explained, "with the development of our economic readjustment and industrial and agricultural production, our trade and economic interflow with Sweden and our foreign trade as a whole will gradually be expanded."

In reply, Mr. Asling said that the relations between Sweden and China had all along been excellent in the thirty years since they established diplomatic relations. "During the last year we have witnessed an intensification of our official relations," he added. He said that he was very optimistic about the prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries. "We do hope that many of the projects under discussion and proposed will soon lead to concrete contracts, beneficial to all partners involved," he concluded.

Swedish ambassador to China, Mr. Sten Sundfeldt was present. Also present were Ma Yi, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, Liu Xuexin, vice-minister of the metallurgical industry, Jiang Ming, vice-minister in charge of the Scientific and Technological Commission, and Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs.

The Swedish industrial delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday to attend the second session of the Sino-Swedish Joint Commission of Industry, Science and Technology and to pay a friendly visit to China. The second session of the joint commission started this morning.

Swedish Minister Holds Banquet

OW281538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)--Swedish Minister of Industry Nils Asling gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

Among the guests were Kang Shien, vice-premier, Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, Jiang Ming, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. Present were Swedish ambassador to China, Mr. Sten Sundfeldt, Mrs. Sundfeldt and the members of the Swedish industrial delegation led by Minister Asling.

In the last few days, the Swedish guests had extensive discussions with Chinese economic, planning, scientific and technological, foreign trade and metallurgical departments, on further cooperation between China and Sweden.

I. 1 May 80

G 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Kang Shien Attends Closing Session

OW291558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--The second session of the joint commission on cooperation in industry, science and technology between the governments of China and Sweden ended here this afternoon.

The session, which started on April 25, reviewed with satisfaction the development of industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries since the first session last June. The participants also discussed the possibility of expanding such cooperation. A summary of the session was signed by Ma Yi, leader of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, and Nils Asling, leader of the Swedish delegation and minister of industry, on behalf of their respective governments.

Vice-Premier Kang Shien attended today's signing ceremony. He hailed the success of the session and had a meeting with Minister Asling and his party after the ceremony.

Present on the occasion was Swedish Ambassador to China, Mr. Sten Sundfeit.

The Swedish guests will leave here tomorrow to visit Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou before going home.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON PCI DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CHINA

HK301230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 80 p 1

[XINHUA report: "Historic Event--PCI Delegation's Visit to China"]

[Text] The visit to China of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party led by General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer has marked the resumption of and a new stage of development in relations between the Chinese and Italian communist parties. During the visit, leaders of the two parties exchanged views about issues of common interest. The dialogue helped deepen mutual understanding, with both sides expressing their satisfaction.

In Beijing, the Italian delegation met on separate occasions with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee. The delegation also held five rounds of talks with the CCP Central Committee delegation led by Secretary General Hu Yaobang. The PCI delegation also took time out to tour Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou, where they visited factories, a university and a rural people's commune, and had extensive contacts with people from different walks of life.

The Italian Communist Party has a glorious history and rich experiences of struggle. It has strong influence among the masses and enjoys great international prestige. For decades, the PCI exerted tremendous efforts and made positive contributions to the struggle against fascism, to the defense of Italy's national interests and to socialism. The Chinese Communist Party, governing the most populous socialist country in the world, is striving, together with all the Chinese people, to modernize the country. In the meeting, both parties described the situation in their respective countries and explained the problems they face and their respective political lines, principles and policies.

Berlinguer said later that the Chinese comrades' explanation enabled his delegation to have a better understanding of China's current situation and the future tasks identified by the CCP. He spoke highly of the drive and enthusiasm of the Chinese party and people in their efforts to complete these tasks and he wished the CCP success in achieving its great goals.

I. 1 May 80

G 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Hu Yaobang paid tribute to the Italian communists for their consistent policy of independence, their ability to sum up experience and their exploration of the road to socialism. He was gladdened by the achievements of the Italian Communist Party.

In meetings, they also reviewed the international situation and briefed each other on their policies and positions in international activities. Generally speaking, the two parties, while reserving separate views on some important questions, found common ground on many issues such as opposing war and safeguarding world peace. Each side expressed its views frankly and in a comradely manner on an equal basis. They agreed that it was only natural for them to have differences on certain issues since their past experiences and present environments differed, and that these differences should not be an obstacle to developing relations between them. They felt that these differences would gradually be removed when further mutual understanding was achieved through future contacts, discussions and exchanges of opinions, and through the test of practice in the revolutionary struggle. Neither side would impose its views on the other.

A traditional friendship exists between the communist parties of China and Italy. After the suspension of relations for a period in the past, the two parties are now feeling their way toward understanding and collaboration in a forward-looking spirit. This is in total conformity with the fundamental interests of the working people of China and Italy, the international communist movement and world peace.

On behalf of the PCI Central Committee, Berlinguer invited the CCP Central Committee to send a delegation to Italy at a time convenient to both parties. Hu Yaobang accepted the invitation with pleasure on behalf of the CCP Central Committee.

Now the visit is drawing to a close. The two parties agree that they will further develop their relations on the basis of independence and mutual respect in order to contribute to world peace and coexistence, and to the development of relations between China and Italy and the peoples of the two countries.

XINHUA CITES ANSA ON ITALY EXPELLING SOVIET OFFICIAL

OW300931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 29 (XINHUA)--The Italian Government has declared Andrey Knyaplin, member of the Soviet Permanent Commercial Office in Turin as persona non grata and ordered him to leave the country, ANSA News Agency reports today.

It was reported Knyaplin often left Turin for other places in the country without permission. He was in Genoa when a Soviet oceanographic research vessel called at the port. The frequent appearances of such Soviet vessels in Italian waters and ports led the press media here to believe that the vessels might have been sent to monitor code communications between NATO bases and the radar centre of the Italian Air Force.

BRIEFS

ICELAND PRESIDENT PETED--Beijing, 12 Apr--Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Chen Feng and his wife Wu Sumei gave a dinner in the embassy on Thursday evening in honour of Icelandic President Kristjan Eldjarn and Madame Eldjarn as well as their son and daughter-in-law. At the dinner, they had a cordial and friendly conversation. They expressed satisfaction at the new development in the friendly cooperation between the two governments and the continuous strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0119 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW]

I. 1 May 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

11

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW291245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 29 Apr 80

[By XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)--The West African states have taken a series of practical steps in the past one year to strengthen economic cooperation and have gained considerable achievements. This fully reflects the strong aspirations of the African states to develop national economy and intensify unity and cooperation by joint efforts.

West Africa, which covers one fifth of the African continent, includes Nigeria, Senegal, Guinea, Togo and twelve other states. Rich in natural resources, this region is famous for cocoa, coffee, oil palm, peanut and other industrial crops. Its bauxite, uranium, petroleum, diamond and other mineral deposits play an important role in the world market. Domination and plunder by old and neo-colonialism over a long period of time was mainly responsible for the backward economy in most West African states. In order to end such backwardness and speed up their joint economic development, the West African countries have carried out economic cooperation in various forms.

One form of their economic cooperation manifests itself in the establishment of an economic community. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established five years ago embracing all states in this region. Last May, the community formally signed a protocol on free contract of personnel at the Dakar summit. It resolved that in the two years beginning from May 28, 1979, its member states should neither increase import tax nor erect new obstacles to imports between them. This marked the first step towards the establishment of free trade and a customs union within the community.

In addition to the ECOWAS, there is the Economic Community of West Africa formed by six French-speaking African countries. The ministers of this community in April 1979 unanimously agreed to cooperate in the fields of the customs and statistics. They decided to incorporate the member states' new products and new enterprises into the regional cooperative tariff system with a view to putting into effect the document on preferential tariff agreements.

For the purpose of effective and rational exploration and exploitation of the abundant natural resources in African rivers and lakes, and for the purpose of developing industry, agriculture, fishery, electric power and transport, West African countries have set up the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River, the Commission of the Basin of the Chad Lake, the River Niger Commission, the Organization for the Development of the Gambia River and the Mano River Union. These organizations have played or will play an important role in economic development.

Bilateral and multilateral economic ties among West African countries have become broader and closer. Last October Guinea signed with Senegal nine agreements concerning judiciary, free exchange of personnel and property, 1979-1981 cultural, scientific and technical exchanges, and ocean shipping cooperation. In January this year, Guinea signed with Guinea-Bissau six documents including the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

I. 1 May 80

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Last March Nigeria signed a number of agreements with Niger on cooperation in the fields of trade, air transport, culture and science and technology. Nigeria will join Niger in its extraction of uranium. It also signed three agreements with Benin on economy, science and technology, and culture and education. It has set up in Benin a joint cement company and will build a cane-sugar refinery there.

Senegal and Cape Verde agreed in March last year to cooperate in the fields of industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, trade, rural development and city planning. Last November, the two countries also decided to set up a payments institution and regular shipping lines between them. Senegal also decided to strengthen cooperation with the Ivory Coast in trade, industry and fishery.

In early 1979 Togo and Benin agreed to build on River Mano a water conservancy project capable of irrigating 4,000 hectares of farmland in their border areas. Later in July, they signed two agreements on air and land transportation.

To meet the needs for cement, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast are jointly building a cement plant in Togo. The plant is expected to produce 1.2 million tons of cement every year.

NEW CHINESE ENVOY TO CAPE VERDE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW291644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Dakar, April 28 (XINHUA)--Liu Yingxian, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to the Republic of Cape Verde, presented his credentials to President Aristides Pereira on April 24, according to a report from Praia. After the presentation, President Pereira had a friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador.

HUANG HUA RETURNS TO BEIJING AFTER AFRICAN TOUR

OW010120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang returned to Beijing this evening after attending celebrations of the independence of Zimbabwe and concluding friendly visits to Tanzania and Mozambique. Among those greeting them at the airport was Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Tanzanian Ambassador Mr. Job M. Lusinde and Mrs. Lusinde were also present.

KENYAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CHINESE AMBASSADOR

OW260320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Nairobi, April 25 (XINHUA)--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi received Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Yang Keming in the State House here today. They had a warm and friendly conversation and expressed the desire for further strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLES ON CASTRO, CUBAN PEOPLE, REFUGEES

19 Apr Article

HK290510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 80 p 7

[Study notes by He Li: "A Joke That Is Not a Joke"]

[Text] According to press reports, the U.S. Government announced on 14 April that they would accept 3,500 of the Cuban refugees who fled to the Peruvian Embassy. The news reminded us of a political joke which is quite widespread in Havana.

"Which is the largest country in the world?"

"Cuba. Since its government organs are in Moscow, its graveyard is in Angola and its people are in the United States."

In a certain sense, this is not entirely a joke.

The Cuban authorities have been marching to Moscow's tune for a long time. They have been loyally serving the Soviet Union's global hegemonist strategy and have even sent some 50,000 Cuban mercenary troops all the way to Africa to pull the Soviet Union's chestnuts out of the fire. Heedless of the life or death of the Cuban people, the Cuban authorities have been satisfied with promoting just a single-product economy and changing Cuba into a sugarcane yard and mining pit, acting according to Moscow's "international division of labor." Foreign news agencies have pointed out: Cuba's so-called "5-year plan" was "concocted" by Moscow. It has already become an international joke that the Cuban leaders just follow the Soviet Union at every step and parrot their words on all diplomatic occasions. In fact, it is the Kremlin which formulates all Cuban policies and principles and gives the final verdict. Thus, who can deny that Cuban "Government organs are in Moscow?"

Thousands of Cuban mercenaries were killed and wounded in their "conquest" of Africa, with at least 1,500 Cuban soldiers dying violently in Angola. Except for a small number of these corpses transported back to their country in "refrigerator cars," the majority were just buried there, to sleep forever in the wilderness and be ghosts who died unjustly in a foreign country. If the authorities in Havana continue acting wilfully and are still willing to be the hatchetmen of the Soviet Union, more places, not just Angola, will become Cuban mercenary graveyards.

A great number of Cubans have been fleeing to foreign countries for some years because they could no longer bear the dark rule of the Castro administration. Many escaped to foreign countries by boat, disregarding the danger of being drowned at sea; some rushed into foreign embassies, willing to take the risk of being persecuted; and some left the country on the pretext of visiting relatives and never returned. Many arrived in the United States, which is just across the ocean, after passing through many different places. Over the past 21 years, about 800,000 Cuban refugees have fled to the United States, amounting to about 10 percent of the total population of Cuba. The Cuban people have always been famous for loving freedom and now they are willing to pursue their love even at the expense of giving up their own country. Thus, we can imagine how discontented and indignant the Cuban people are when they say that their "people are in the United States."

Political jokes always serve as a barometer to measure a country's political climate. In Cuba today, there is a wide range of political jokes which reflect the people's discontent and clearly indicate that all is not well with the Castro administration.

18 Apr Article

HK290815 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 80 P 7

[Random notes by Guo Weicheng: "Havana's 'Thin Horse'"]

[Text] The situation of thousands upon thousands of Cubans pouring into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has shown that the Cuban people's dissatisfaction with the Castro regime has reached an explosive level.

Due to this situation, this writer cannot help recalling a recent series of interesting episodes with a rich political flavor in Havana. In one of these episodes, someone put a traveling trunk in front of a statue to Cuban national hero Maceo. A note attached to the trunk said: "I am leaving, too." The Cuban people have used this episode to express their dissatisfaction and to ridicule the Cuban authorities. It means that the current conditions in Cuba are so bad that even the deceased national hero has been driven beyond forbearance and is leaving in anger.

In another episode, an old and very thin horse was seen limping on a Havana beach. A sign hung from the horse's neck: "There is no need for others to overthrow me. I will collapse by myself automatically."

Why is it that the people want to poke fun at this old horse? The reason is that Castro is nicknamed "horse." The thin horse on the beach and the sign on it are ingenious and acrimonious allusions to the Cuban leader.

Speaking of Castro's nickname, there is a long history to it. When he persistently conducted guerilla warfare in the Sierra Maestra to oppose autocratic rule in those years, he bore hardships, stood hard work and braved untold dangers. The people once praised him by nicknaming him "horse." However, today's Castro has become more and more obviously a close follower of and submissive subscriber to Moscow's hegemonist policies, thus tying Cuba to the Soviet war chariot for committing aggression against other countries and realizing expansionism. Externally, he is reconciled to being a horse of the new tsars. Internally, he has landed the whole Cuban economy and the Cuban people's livelihood in an impasse. Being labeled a "horse" has laid Castro open to ridicule. The episode about that old horse on the beach reflects the fact that the Cuban people have harbored great discontent and indignation against Castro. The well-known line of an ancient Chinese verse, "A thin horse on an ancient path with the west wind blowing strong," can really be regarded as depicting the gloomy reality of today's Cuba which is under the rule of Castro.

ALMEIDA: CUBA READY TO DISPATCH TROOPS 'ANYWHERE IN AFRICA'

OW301328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr--The TIMES OF ZAMBIA recently reported that Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, recently declared in Lusaka that Cuba is prepared to dispatch its military personnel anywhere in Africa.

Almeida said that Cuban troops are now in Ethiopia. "If we are needed in other places and if we are invited, we are prepared to immediately dispatch our troops to help those people." He frankly admitted: "We are prepared to do the same thing as we did in Angola and Ethiopia because our forefathers were born in Africa."

Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, recently disclosed that Cuba had dispatched some 48,000 troops to Angola and Ethiopia.

HUA, DENG ATTEND MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BEIJING

OW010142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1707 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr--Over 10,000 people celebrated the "1 May" International Labor Day, in the capital's Great Hall of the People this evening. At nightfall, throngs of people gleefully entered the illuminated Great Hall of the People. Comrades Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders arrived at 1930 and were welcomed with warm applause throughout the hall. Also present at the celebration were other party and state leaders: Peng zhen, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yu Qiulin, Zhang Tingfa, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Seypidin, Wan Li, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Yao Yilin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo and Ji Pengfei; President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua; Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huoqing; Standing Committee members of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee Han Xianchu, Yang Yong and Wang Ping; and Vice Chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Rong Riren, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi and Ban-chan-e-er-da-ni Que-ji-jian-zan.

Comrades Ye Jianying and Li Xiannian joined the masses in Quanzhou in celebrating the festival on 29 April. Comrades Xu Shiyu and Li Desheng also joined the masses in Nanjing and Shenyang, respectively, in celebrating the festival.

The Beijing celebration was jointly sponsored by the National Trade Union Council, the Ministry of Culture, the General Political Department of the PLA and the Beijing Municipal People's Government. Model and advanced industrial and agricultural workers, PLA commanders and fighters, visiting minority nationalities groups, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese tourists were also present. More than 1,000 guests from other countries attended the celebration, including Mrs Rebecca Stevens, wife of Dr Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone; Yasuhiro Nakasone, former secretary general of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party; Sa'dun Hammadi, head of the Arab League and minister of Iraqi Foreign Affairs; Kyoichi Noro, minister of Japanese health and welfare; Gheorghe Boldur, vice minister of the Romanian machine building industry; Morimoto, abbot of Japanese Nara temple; foreign envoys in China and foreign socialist construction experts.

During the party, literature and art workers staged song and dance and opera programs in the 10,000-seat hall and in the small third floor auditorium. Movies were shown in the banquet hall.

GONGREN RIBAO PRINTS LIU SHAOQI'S 1956 GREETINGS TO WORKERS

OW010718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)--The WORKERS' DAILY in its May Day issue republishes the full text of the message of greetings delivered by Liu Shaoqi on April 30, 1956 to the national conference of advance workers. In the message, Liu Shaoqi described advanced workers as "the most active factor" contributing to the success of China's socialist construction. He called upon the participants in the conference to make constant progress and urged ordinary workers to learn from their workmates who were ahead of them and raise the general level of production.

In its May Day editorial, the newspaper asks Chinese workers to step up their efforts to increase production and practice economy. It also pledges the Chinese workers' solidarity with the workers of the world.

I. 1 May 80

L 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA WORLD ECONOMICS SOCIETY MEETS IN SHANGHAI

Gu Mu Addresses Inaugural Meeting

OW291355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0255 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] China World Economics Society was inaugurated in Shanghai on 28 April. Over 180 experts and researchers in the field of world economics from all over the country attended the inaugural meeting.

Gu Mu, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended the meeting and urged all the present to make an earnest study of the economic situation abroad and the various schools of economic theory in order to contribute to achieving the four modernizations.

Yu Guangyuan, Chen Hansheng, Qian Junrui, Xia Zhengnong and Chen [word indistinct] Hua spoke or made academic reports at the meeting.

The meeting decided on the specific tasks to carry out in the study of various economic topics and to compile a "world economy" section for the Magna Encyclopedia. It discussed the matters concerning the setting up of a world economy information center and the editing-writing of a "world economy series."

The inaugural meeting formulated the charter of the society and elected 77 board members with Qian Junrui as chairman and Teng Weizao, Chou Qihua, Pu Shan, Wu Dakun, Tao Darong, Song Zexing, Guan Mengjue, Wu Jixian, [word indistinct] Baoyi and Yu Kaixiang Vice Chairmen. [Beijing XINHUA in English at 1222 GMT on 29 April transmits a report on the meeting which adds the following: A number of noted economists have been invited to become advisers to the new society. They include Yu Guangyuan and Huan Xiang, vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Xue Muqiao, Xu Dixin, Wang Daohan, Chen Hansheng, adviser to the academy, and Chen Daisun, as well as the American economists Sol Adler and Frank Coe.]

Appeal to Taiwan Colleagues

OW291405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0352 GMT 29 Apr 80

["Text" of the message by the China World Economics Society to world economics scholars in Taiwan]

[Text] Shanghai, 29 Apr--Dear world economists in Taiwan:

More than 180 delegates from over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the inaugural meeting of the China World Economics Society held from 21 to 28 April in Shanghai. This is an unprecedented grand meeting of the theoretical and practical workers of the whole country in world economics study. They gathered happily together and discussed academic problems in a warm and harmonious atmosphere.

The China World Economics Society is a national academic body for the study of world economics. Its inauguration is a major event for China's world economists and reflects their common wish.

During discussions, they could not help missing their counterparts from Taiwan and, from the bottom of their hearts, hoped that their Taiwan colleagues would return to the mainland of the motherland for academic exchanges or visits to their relatives and friends. The society looks forward eagerly to Taiwan colleagues making common efforts to enrich and develop China's study of the world economy and promote the grand cause of the reunification of the motherland.

[Signed] All the delegates to the inaugural meeting of the China World Economics Society, 28 April 1980.

I. 1 May 80

L 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FANG YI SPEAKS AT SECONDARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION MEETING

OW281155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr--"It is necessary to have more secondary technical schools and to run them well so as to vigorously train secondary level specialists who are both Red and expert, meet needs and can promote the development of our country's four modernizations." This is the task of secondary level technical education in the new period, as set forth at the recent national secondary level technical education conference.

During the meeting Comrade Fang Yi gave a speech. He pointed out the important position and role of secondary level technical education in the four modernizations program. He said: Since the founding of new China, secondary technical schools have trained large numbers of skilled people for the country. Most of them have now become the backbone force on various fronts and are playing an important role in all fields of construction in our country. In the course of the four modernizations, secondary level specialists are not only indispensable but are a very important component of our contingent of scientists and technicians. Comrade Fang Yi called on the leadership of various localities and concerned departments to all pay attention to and strengthen leadership over secondary technical education, to help them solve problems in running schools and to try in every possible way to do a good job in secondary technical education.

Comrade Fang Yi also stressed that it is necessary to run well a number of key secondary technical schools. He said: These key schools should turn out competent people, add to our experience and play a backbone and exemplary role.

The conference called on the various areas and departments to formulate secondary technical education development plans in accordance with the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, which is an important component part of the training plan for technical and administrative personnel and is in line with the economic development plan; to readjust the present irrational distribution of secondary technical schools; to step up the building of the ranks of teachers, strengthen the schools' material foundation, establish a stable educational order, do a good job in compiling teaching materials and improve the quality of teaching and learning; and to strengthen party leadership and improve the schools' leadership and administrative system.

The conference was held by the Ministry of Education in Beijing from 10 to 27 April. Attending the conference were responsible persons in charge of secondary technical education in institutions of higher learning and education departments and bureaus from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, responsible persons of concerned ministries and commissions and education departments of the State Council, and the principals of some secondary technical schools, more than 170 people in all.

Li Qitao, vice minister of education, presided over the conference and made a report entitled "Run Secondary Technical Education Well and Train Qualified People for the Four Modernizations." Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang and Vice Minister of Education Zhang Chengxian also attended the conference. Zhang Chengxian also spoke at the conference.

I. 1 May 80

L 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACHIEVEMENTS IN REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY REPORTED

0270036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Apr--Today people use space exploration instruments to obtain all kinds of spectacular pictures unobtainable on the earth's surface. This new technology is called "remote sensing [yao gan 6674 1949]." Our country has made some gratifying progress in the research and application of this technology.

Recently, this reporter learned at the national remote sensing technology exhibition held by the State Scientific and Technical Commission and from reference materials on the subject the status of our country's application of remote sensing technology. The various colors appearing in some pictures taken by aircraft and manmade satellites show the conditions of forests in various areas. In the past, there was no way to carry out on-the-spot surveys of Xizang region's forest resources because of its complex terrain and difficult communications. But now, by using earth satellites, the forestry departments have carried out surveys of this region's forest resources and found that the region's forestry reserves are eight times the original estimate, thus for the first time obtaining relatively accurate figures. It was also discovered that the per-mu cost of this survey method is only about one-twentieth of that of traditional methods. Pine moths have been a major enemy of our country's acicular trees, damaging over 1 million mu of trees each year. In a remote sensing experiment in Tengchong County, Yunnan, sensing photos were used to clearly show the damage inflicted by pine moths to a certain area in a large forest. Our country is one of the countries hit more frequently by typhoons. Now it can use remote sensing information from meteorological satellites to effectively monitor and forecast typhoon activities.

Satellite and aeronautical remote sensing technology has been used preliminarily in seismological and petroleum surveys, mine prospecting, forest resources surveys, forest fire detection, pest prevention, earth utilization, soil surveys, weather forecasting, geothermal surveys, railway line selection, geographical cartography, environmental monitoring and other fields. At the current national remote sensing technology exhibition being sponsored by the State Scientific and Technical Commission, more than 200 achievements scored by over 70 units in various kinds of experiments, research projects, production and application activities are displayed. Last January, to speed up the development of remote sensing technology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences established a remote sensing application research institute. In addition, the ministries of geology and education and many other departments and units have also established remote sensing research organizations or remote sensing technical contingents. The State Scientific and Technical Commission has listed remote sensing technology as one of the country's major scientific research projects. Recently, the commission held a national conference on the coordination of recent development plans for remote sensing science and technology, in preparation for gradually organizing the country's forces to steadily develop remote sensing undertakings.

HEALTH MINISTER DISCUSSES LIFE EXPECTANCY, BIRTH, DEATH RATES

02300955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--The average life span of people in China has risen to 68.2 years, according to the minister of public health, Qian Xizheng. This is an increase of 36 years over the life expectancy of Chinese people in 1949, when the People's Republic was founded, he told XINHUA.

I. 1 May 80

L 5

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The minister said that over the whole country the life expectancy of a man is now 66.9 years and for a woman it is 69.5 years. In Beijing the figure is slightly higher--69.51 years for a man and 72.26 years for a woman. Shanghai does even better--70.8 years for a man and 75.48 years for a woman. The minister said that China has made great progress in the prevention and treatment of infectious, parasitic and endemic diseases and this was an important factor bearing on the life expectancy of its people. The minister said, in the first years after liberation, the death rate in China was as high as 28 per thousand. Each year, of tuberculosis alone, more than 10 million people fell victims and about one million patients died of it. But now it has dropped to 6.29 per thousand. In 1949, the minister said, infant mortality in Beijing was 117.6 per thousand live births and tetanus was the leading cause of deaths among children. Last year the figure was 12.8 per thousand and the deaths were due mainly to pneumonia, congenital diseases and premature deliveries. In pre-reform Tibet, the deaths of working women's infants from tetanus and other diseases was as high as 600 per thousand. Since the introduction of modern delivery methods the survival rate has risen to 800 per thousand.

On birth control, the minister said the government encouragement of family planning would benefit not only China's economic development but would also improve the life expectancy figures. He said the old Chinese saying--"From time immemorial few people are known to have lived beyond 70"--no longer holds true.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK010733 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 80 p 7

[Table of contents of HONGQI, No 9, 1980]

[Text] Article by Ni Zhifu, Kang Yonghe and Gu Dachun: "Outstanding Leader in the Chinese Worker Movement--In Memory of Comrade Shaoqi"

Article by Feng Ding: "Study Comrade Shaoqi's Theory on Party Building"

Article by Xiong Fu: "The Historical Road of the May 4th Movement and the Chinese Intellectuals"

Article by Qin Lisheng: "Find Our Own Road to Agricultural Modernization in Light of Our Country's Actual Conditions"

Article by Wang Changsheng: "Take Comprehensive Measures To Solve the Problem of Urban Housing"

Article by Zhang Yinghua: "Gross Industrial Output Value and Net Output Value"

Article by Qian Junrui: "Seriously Study the World Economy and Promote China's Four Modernizations"

Article by Dai Yun: "The Socialist Cause Cannot Succeed Without Unity of Will and Iron Discipline"

Article by Wang Conglun: "The Spirit of Building Enterprises Amid Hardships Must Be Carried Forward in the Modernization Effort"

Article by Lu Guishan: "How To Understand 'Truthful Writing'--On the Demarcation Line Between Revolutionary Realism and Naturalism"

Woodcut by Mo Ce: "Shining Pearls on the Great Earth"

An excerpted letter: "On Solving the Problem of Urban Housing"

Woodcut by Shen Rongnan: "The Internationale Will Be the Human Race"

BEIJING RADIO CHANGES SIGN-ON OVERTURE FOR NATIONAL HOOKUP

OW300130 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2256 GMT 29 Apr 80

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Listeners: It has been decided that beginning 1 May, the program sign-on overture for the national hookup program [at 1200 GMT] and the news and press review program [at 2230 GMT] will be changed. The new overture is a portion of the revolutionary song entitled "Sing in Praise of Our Motherland" [Ge Chang Zu Guo] which is familiar to all.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN ADDRESSES SAFETY MONTH RALLY

OW291404 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0655 GMT on 29 April begins broadcasting a live relay from the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on a "Safety Month" rally jointly sponsored by the State Economic Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Office of National Defense Industry, the finance and trade group of the State Council, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Public Health, the State Bureau of Labor, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Broadcasting Administration. The rally begins at 0700 GMT.

Kang Shien, vice premier and director of the State Economic Commission, is the first to speak at the rally presided over by Director of the State Bureau of Labor Kang Yonghe. He begins speaking at 0702 GMT, his speech lasts 19 minutes.

At 0721 GMT, Gao Yang-wen, minister of coal industry, addresses the rally. He calls on all the workers in the coal industry to attach great importance to "Safety Month" activities and vigorously carry out propaganda activities so that all the workers and their families will come to realize the meaning of the safety measures in coal mining. He also urges all coal miners to carry out the following four tasks:

"1. Thoroughly correct the erroneous thinking of paying no attention to safety, and firmly foster the thinking of safety first;

"2. Conscientiously organize to study safety regulations in coal mining. The recently promulgated 'safety regulations in coal mining' are important regulations which will insure coal miners' safety and health, protect the state's natural resources and property against losses and promote the modernization of the coal industry;

"3. Extensively conduct a mass inspection campaign for safe production. During the month of May we must carry out a mass safety inspection; and

"4. Vigorously fight a battle for civilized production. The core of civilized production is to administer scientific management and create safe and healthy working conditions for all workers."

At 0730 GMT, Minister Zhou Zijian of the First Ministry of Machine Building speaks, calling on all workers under the First Ministry of Machine Building to do the following:

"1. Conscientiously implement Vice Premier Kang Shien's mobilization speech and carry out well various activities on safety month;

"2. Continue to improve the fixed responsibility system for safe production and enforce rules and regulations for safe operation;

"3. All machine building departments or enterprises must do a good job in developing safe and civilized production in one's own department or unit;

"4. Strengthen leadership over safe and civilized production; and

I. 1 May 80

L 7

PRC.
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

"5. Strengthen education on production safety. All new workers must attend classes. They will only be allowed to operate machinery when they have passed an examination and obtained the necessary certificate of qualification."

At 0742 GMT, Zeng Sheng, minister of communications, delivers a speech, pointing out the significant meaning of safe operation in the field of communications. He calls on all workers in the field of communications to follow the guidelines of the State Council on safe operation in the field of communications, establish rules and regulations to insure safe operation and adopt effective measures against fire hazards and other natural disasters.

At 0753 GMT, the representatives of five advanced units in safe production--the Beijing factory for refractory materials, the Nanjing plastics factory, the Heilongjiang Provincial Bureau of Communications, the Huainan (Lian) colliery, and the Beijing rolling stock factory of the Beijing Railway Bureau--speak one after another. They unanimously support the guidelines laid down in Vice Premier Kang Shien's speech and pledge to carry out well various activities to insure maximum production safety.

The live relay of the "Safety Month" rally ends at 0829 GMT.

Kang Shien Address

OW290950 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0702 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Speech by Vice Premier Kang Shien at Beijing Safety Month rally at the Great Hall of the People--live]

[Text] Comrades: The first national Safety Month is soon to start. Since the focus of the whole party's work was shifted following the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the various fronts throughout the country have earnestly implemented the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, done a great deal of work and made tremendous achievements. After restructuring, the majority of the country's enterprises and institutions have made progress in insuring production safety. Last year the number of injuries resulting from accidents in industry, communications and general building enterprises decreased. Production safety in the first quarter of this year further improved. In our country's railway system, the number of serious and major traffic accidents was 50 percent lower than the same period last year. The coal mines throughout the country had 21.7 percent fewer serious accidents. A large number of advanced models for safe and civilized [wen ming 2429 2494] production have emerged in all services and industries. Among these are the (Dajialing) coal mine in Shaodong County, Hunan Province, which had no accidents causing deaths in 20 years, the (Lian) shaft of the Huainan coal mine, which maintained good safety in pit production for 39 months in a row, the Hohhot Railway Bureau, which for 400 days had no major traffic accidents, the Beijing refractory materials plant, which greatly improved labor conditions and basically eliminated coal dust as well as black lung disease, the Nanjing plastic materials plant and the Wuxi County's electrical chemical plant, which effected civilized production, excelled in environmental protection and were named garden factories and so on and so forth.

However, we must see that accidents resulting in injuries and deaths and the increasing incidence of occupational diseases have not yet been fundamentally changed due to the ineffectiveness of the system of production safety and labor protection. This results from the prolonged sabotage and interference by Lin Biao and the gang of four as well as the fact that leading cadres of some units have failed to pay sufficient attention to production safety. Major accidents are still continuing, for instance, the cave-ins, flooding and gas explosions in coal mines; the fires in forests, factories, and warehouses; the gas line explosions; and traffic accidents and electrical and machinery operation accidents--all have resulted in serious losses in lives and property.

These conditions are far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations. We must be highly aware of and pay great attention to them.

Production safety is always the policy of our party and a basic principle of the four modernizations, and the four modernizations more and more strictly require production safety. Without perfect production safety, it is impossible to maintain a normal order of production, fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses and safeguard the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Numerous tasks now have to be done to insure production safety. But the key lies in the leading cadres' full attention and their mobilization of the masses to constantly improve and strengthen enterprise management. Only after we have really perfected our enterprise management, our most fundamental task, can we reliably guarantee production safety. Therefore, production safety is a major indicator of the level of enterprise management for all departments. Production safety is closely related to production with thrift, increasing income and cutting expenses and high output and low consumption. We can never imagine that an enterprise can gain any economic results if it has numerous accidents. The attitude of only paying attention to production and not to safety is very harmful.

Judging from the nature of all the accidents reported so far, the major reason for them is the problem of enterprise management. First, some of our leading cadres are derelict in their duties and irresponsible. They do not observe the safety system and even resort to coercion and commandism--obstinately insist on having their own way even when the symptoms of accidents are in the offing, refuse to accept suggestions of the workers and technicians on the safety problem, take no preventive measures and force the workers to go on working at their own risk.

Second, some workers do not observe discipline or act according to operational procedures but, being opinionated, act in a foolhardy manner. For instance, some workers use fire as a source of light in tank farms or for igniting explosions in [word indistinct] of coal mines. How can accidents be avoided under such circumstances?

Third, some enterprises neglect technical training for their workers and staff. Many new workers are boldly put to work without training and without having their qualifications examined. So they do not know anything about production safety, which they are supposed to know, and are not able to do things they are supposed to be able to do. Thus, there is a high frequency of accidents.

Fourth, some enterprises lack a sound management system. They are especially lax in warehouse management and equipment maintenance. This results in oil, gas or electricity leaks and this leads to frequent accidents.

The aforesaid cases show that most accidents should not have happened and can be entirely avoided. Accidents of various kinds will be greatly reduced if we truly improve enterprise management. For this reason, all localities, departments and units should, in the course of carrying out the "Safety Month" activities, widely publicize the significance of safe production, conduct safety inspections, sum up experiences, commend advanced persons, work out improvement plans and make production safety a permanent task governed by regulations. To insure safe production, we should do a good job in the following respects:

1. All units should mobilize the masses in a deepgoing way to conduct a general safety inspection of their production and improve their safety situation. They should inspect their safety consciousness, discipline, rules and regulations and leadership. They should solve existing problems, work out and take effective measures for improvement so that everyone is concerned about production safety. They should adhere to the principle of putting prevention first, close loopholes and take preventive measures to prevent major hazards and minimize human injuries and death and occupational diseases.
2. It is necessary to institute and improve rules and regulations governing production safety and firmly improve management. We should resolutely improve the situation of lack of safety rules and regulations, failure to observe safety rules and regulations or a lack of responsible persons. We should resolutely stop those who give instructions or work in violation of rules and regulations. All units should institute and improve their safety rules and regulations and safety inspections. The safety inspection and labor protection personnel should be conscientious and adhere principles. Leading cadres at all levels should support the safety inspection and labor protection personnel and delegate clear responsibility and authority to them.
3. We should proceed from reality to improve working conditions in a planned way. All enterprises should continue to display the spirit of building the enterprise through arduous effort, fully use all available means and improve management. They should well maintain their equipment, remove hidden perils and pay off step by step the debts they owe to production safety. For enterprises to be built, rebuilt or expanded, we must design, build and use their labor protection facilities and main construction projects simultaneously. We should give periodical physical examinations to the workers engaged in hazardous work and do a good job in preventing and treating occupational diseases among them. We should step up scientific research on labor protection in big industrial cities and in the industrial departments which are susceptible to accidents and to comparatively more serious occupational diseases.
4. It is necessary to strengthen education in safety techniques among the workers. At present, the workers of many of our enterprises, particularly the new workers, lack essential knowledge about safe production. The enterprises should consider their actual situation to carry out various forms of education in safe production. Production safety should also be an aspect to be evaluated in the evaluation of workers. The new workers must be trained, tested and qualified before they are assigned to work at their workposts.

I. 1 May 80

L 10

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

5. We should enhance the sense of law and discipline. We must seriously handle cases of accidental injuries and death. No unit should conceal an accident, make false reports or delay reporting it to higher authorities. When an accident happens, we should not let it go without investigating its causes, drawing lessons from it and taking preventive measures against other accidents. We should duly deal with those who are held responsible for causing serious accidents by neglecting duty and responsibility, failing to observe safety rules and regulations, resorting to coercion and commandism and giving blind instructions. We should investigate and fix their responsibility for the crimes and should never let them get away with it.

Comrades, the mass movement to increase production and income, practice economy and cut expenditures is widely developing. During this movement, leading cadres at all levels must pay attention to safety while they are engaged in production. Production must be safe and safety promotes production. We should conduct a mass safe production contest, take safe production as our permanent task, improve enterprise management and bring about still better development of the movement to increase production and income, practice economy and cut expenditures.

AFP: SPOKESMAN DENIES TAIWAN CLAIMS OF XU ATTEMPT ON DENG

OW300504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, April 30 (AFP)--The Chinese authorities today denied reports from Taiwan that General Xu Shiyu, former commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, was wounded last month following an argument with Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping.

A Taipei daily, the CHINA NEWS, quoted Nationalist intelligence services as reporting that the incident occurred because Gen. Xu was bitter against the fact that he had not been appointed as chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. A Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that "no such a thing has happened."

In answer to a question, the spokesman said that he personally did not believe that Gen. Xu had been placed under house arrest as reported by the CHINA NEWS.

CORRECTION TO ZHAO CANGBI ADDRESS TO SECURITY UNITS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Zhao Cangbi Addresses Outstanding Public Security Units" which was published in the 28 April issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

Page L 7, paragraph three, lines two and three make read: ...presided over by Yu Sang, vice minister of public security....

CORRECTION TO SECOND PART OF ZHAO ZIYANG SPEECH

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Second Part of Zhao Ziyang Speech on Economic Reform" which was published in the 22 April issue of People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 3, paragraph four, line seven make read: ...proceed from the macroeconomic angle to take into...

Page L 4, paragraph two, line seventeen make read: ...those that produce gray cloth. Even within the...

JIANGSU: XU JIATUN ARTICLE ON GUIDING PRINCIPLES

HK010137 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Xu Jiatun: "The Most Fundamental Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life"]

[Text] We have recently held the 3d plenary session of the 6th Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and studied and implemented the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. All participants conscientiously studied the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and learned a profound lesson during this session. All held that the "guiding principles" summed up the experiences gained from handling the inner-party relationships during previous decades and that they set clear and strict rules governing inner-party political life. After learning a bitter lesson during the 10 years of turmoil, the party formulated these principles to solve the problems of party work style and discipline caused by the contamination of the party's body by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." These rules reflect how our party's fine traditions and work style and have developed in many areas. They are a creation of our party in implementing the Marxist party-building line in the new historical period. They are important rules for rectifying party work style and discipline, good teaching material for educating party members and an ideological weapon for strengthening party organization and discipline and for raising the party's fighting capacity. We must conscientiously study and implement the "guiding principles" so that our party's political life will soon be on the track of sound development.

Adherence to the party's political and ideological lines is the most fundamental principle of the 12 "guiding principles for inner-party political life." This is absolutely correct. Historical experience tells us that only when the whole party works with one heart and one mind and firmly implements the correct political and ideological lines can the party be strong and the revolutionary cause prosper and flourish. If it does not, it will meet with setbacks and even punishment. Many comrades said at the meeting: The party's correct line has not come easily. If we adhere to it, we will succeed; if we deviate from it, we will meet with setbacks; if we run counter to it, we will suffer. We must deeply remember such experiences and lessons.

Our party is a proletarian revolutionary party guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The highest program is to realize communism and completely liberate mankind. The day one joins the Communist Party, he swears to fight for this program all his life. In order to realize this program, the party must closely integrate the scientific principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism with reality and set forth specific programs and lines in different historical stages so that the whole party and all of the Chinese people can have a clear fighting goal and can strive for the revolutionary victory in each historical period. For example, during the war of resistance against Japan, our party put forth the political line of "boldly mobilizing the masses, expanding the people's forces and uniting all forces of the nation capable of being united in order to struggle under our party's leadership to defeat the Japanese aggressors and build a new China." It mobilized, organized and led the whole people in striving for the great victory in the war against Japan. Our party also summed up historical experiences and lessons and put forward the general line for the new democratic revolution, "a revolution of the broad masses which is proletarian-led, anti-imperialist, antifeudal and antibureaucrat-capitalist." Due to the implementation of the above correct line, our party united and depended on the whole people and rapidly overthrew the reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang and established new China. [paragraph continues]

Following this, our party stipulated the general line and tasks in the transitional period. It won a victory in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce and basically abolished the exploitation of man by man and established a new socialist system. The eighth national congress in 1956 correctly analyzed the situation at that time and clearly pointed out: It is the task of the CCP to develop the national economy in a planned way to bring about the industrialization of the country as rapidly as possible, and to effect the technological transformation of the national economy in a planned and systematic way so that China may possess a powerful modernized industry, agriculture, communications and transport and national defense. The party must strive to promote our science, culture and technology and strive to catch up with the world's advanced levels in these areas. The fundamental goal of all the party's tasks is to satisfy to the greatest possible extent the people's material and cultural needs. Therefore, we must gradually and continuously improve the people's living conditions on the basis of developing production. This is a prerequisite to the enhancement of the people's production consciousness. This is in fact our party's political line for socialist modernization. It profoundly expounds the dialectical relationship between the party's tasks and the people's interests. Unfortunately, the line defined in the eighth national congress have not been correctly implemented because of the deviation from the principle of seeking truth from facts and the wrong assessment of the inner-party situation and of class struggle in society. Particularly during the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their company launched an all-out attack on and sabotaged the party's political, ideological and organizational lines. They pushed an ultraleftist line which opposed the party's correct line in all fields and caused great losses for our party and country. This shows that it is difficult to formulate and define the party's correct line, but it is even more difficult to implement the correct line in all fields and prevent it from being interfered with and suspended.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee led us in turning chaos into order and in distinguishing between right and wrong in line. The 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee which were of historic significance defined the party's political line, reiterated its ideological line and demanded that we should unite all nationalities of the country, mobilize all positive factors, work with one heart and one mind, go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a powerful and modern socialist country. They made the wise decision to shift the party's work focus, resumed and carried forward the ideological and work methods of proceeding from the truth, integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts which the party had consistently been advocating. The party's fifth plenary session further defined the party's organizational line on the basis of Marxist party-building theory and our party's actual conditions. We now have Marxist political, ideological and organizational lines. This is the most essential thing in turning chaos into order. It has great and far-reaching significance for party building and the four modernizations. Judging from the situation in Jiangsu, the party's political, ideological and organizational lines have been supported by the vast numbers of party members and people since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. There has been a heartening situation characterized by political stability and unity, further emancipation of thinking and economic progress amid readjustment. However, we should make unremitting efforts to correctly implement the party's line in all fields.

I. 1 May 80

0 3

PRC
EAST REGION

There are 2,000,000 party members in Jiangsu, 1,030,000 of whom entered the party during the 10 years of turmoil. Most of these party members have good or relatively good levels of performance, but some of them are not quite up to standards or are absolutely not up to standards. Particularly due to the influence of the ultraleftist ideological trend of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many party members do not have enough understanding of either the positive or negative experiences in history. They have many muddled ideas about the problem of line and lack of consciousness to implement the party's line. Some even make speeches which run counter to the party's line and the four basic principles. Among some party cadres and a handful of leading cadres, there are problems of one kind or another in adhering to the party's line. The third plenary session of the sixth provincial CCP Committee analyzed this situation. It deeply felt that there first of all must be unity in line within the party if we want to achieve socialist modernization with one heart and one mind. Only if there is unity in line can we have unity in ideology and in our advance, persist in and improve party leadership, resume and strengthen the party's fighting capacity and lead the broad masses of people to successfully march forward.

We are prepared to start party lessons, run short training courses, start study classes and study in party schools to unite ideologically the vast numbers of party members under the party's line. We must conduct general education this year for party members to understand that persisting in the party's political, ideological and organizational lines means persisting in and safeguarding the ultimate interests of the party and the people and persisting in dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Adhering to Marxist party-building theory is an expression of a party member's loyalty to the party's highest program. The party organizations' role as combat bastions and the party members' exemplary vanguard role must be expressed by the resolute implementation of the party's line. Communists should not forget the party's line. They must be good at integrating the implementation of the party's general line and general policies with the party's specific work line and specific policies and at integrating the general law of the objective development of matters with the special or specific laws of various matters. We must take the four modernizations as the center of various tasks, take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, emancipate our thinking, do away with superstition, continue to eliminate the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and free ourselves from the shackles of dogmatism and force of habit. We must study new situations, solve new problems and engage ourselves in lively and creative work. No words or actions violating the four basic principles and the party's line are allowed by the party's discipline and law. In particular, leading cadres at all levels must be unswerving in implementing the party's line. They must set good examples for the vast numbers of party members and consciously accept the criticism and supervision of party organizations and the masses.

XU SHIYOU, XU JIATUN ATTEND 1 MAY MEETINGS IN NANJING, SUZHOU

OW010307 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] On the evening of 30 April, Nanjing PLA units, Jiangsu Province and Nanjing city held a gala party at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing to celebrate 1 May International Labor Day. Party, government and army personnel and advanced collectives, model workers and advanced individuals from all fronts throughout the province--some 3,000 people in all--happily gathered under the same roof to warmly celebrate the first 1 May International Labor Day of the 1980's.

I. 1 May 80

0 4

PRC
EAST REGION

Comrade Xu Shiyu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, who is currently in Nanjing, attended the gala party.

Present at the gala party were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government Chu Jiang, Hui Yuyu, Ding Keze, Xin Shaobo, Wang Bingshi, Gong Weizhen, Wang Haisu, (Zhong Yifeng), He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Chen Heqin, Liu Shuxun and Yang Tingbao; responsible persons of Nanjing PLA units, military academies and schools in Nanjing and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District Nie Fengzhi, Guo Linxiang, Du Ping, Xiang Shouzhi, Deng Yue, Zhan Danan, Duan Huanjing, Wang Zhan, Hu Darong, Huang Zhentang, Guo Jinlin, Zhong Guochu, (Wang Wenmo), Hou Hongjun, (Peng You), (Zuo Ai), (Wang Xin), (Zhang Rongshen), (Jin Qiusheng) and (Luo Qingtao); responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee (Ren Yongyu), (Su Xiu), (Wu Jie), Chen Yusheng, (Jin Guangxun), (Deng Haoming), (Gao Jiefu) and (Ouyang Huilin); responsible persons of the Nanjing municipal party and revolutionary committees Wang Chubin, (Zhu Guofan), (Liu Fen), (Ma Zhaohong), (Jia Ming), (Wang Jingqun), (Lei Shaodian), (Fang Zhen), (Sun Yishan), (Zheng Yongle), (Zhang Ziping), (Ge Dusi), (Chen Yunlong) and (Yang Zhi); and responsible person of the Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee (Liao Yunsheng). Also present at the gala party were responsible persons of various departments of party, government and military organizations and mass organizations, as well as returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and patriotic personages.

At the gala party, the Jiangsu Provincial Beijing Opera Troupe performed selected scenes from the operas "Zhao Jun Chu Sai," "Wen Ji Gui Han," "Hong Niang," "Dao Xian Cao" and "Gui Fei Zui Jiu." The brilliant performance was warmly received.

Comrade Xu Jiatusun, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, who is currently conducting investigation and study in Suzhou, took part in celebrations for the 1 May Labor Day in Suzhou last evening.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS MEETING OF LOCAL SECRETARIES IN SUZHOU

OW010520 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee called a meeting of secretaries of prefectural party committees in Suzhou Municipality on 29 April. Leading comrades of the provincial agriculture, planning and economic commissions and the provincial finance and trade office attended. Comrade Xu Jiatusun presided over and spoke at the meeting.

The meeting called on the rural cadres and masses throughout the province to prevent and fight natural disasters, protect crops in all the planted areas, sharply increase unit production and seek regular increases in output to obtain an all-round rich harvest this year.

After analyzing the current agricultural production situation, the meeting noted: As a result of efforts by the cadres and masses, this year's summer-ripening crops which were planted despite drought, flood and excessive rains are now growing well in most of the areas. In certain areas, however, the results are not satisfactory.

In tending fall-ripening crops, the masses in various localities have made a good start and are paying closer attention to this work. Greater efforts are still needed in order to win a bumper harvest for the whole year.

The meeting emphatically studied strengthened field management for summer-ripening crops during the later stages and particularly the ways of obtaining bumper harvests of fall-ripening crops. It held:

1. First, we must plan to gather a rich harvest for the whole year despite serious natural disasters and calamities. Therefore, we need to further arouse the masses to prepare for the worst but to exert their best efforts. This is the lesson we have learned through many years of experience, and we must continue to heed it this year and for years to come.
2. The distribution of crops should be made in a stable manner without drastic changes. The important thing is to insure sufficient planting in designated areas and, at the same time, to sharply increase unit production, seek regular increases in output and increase the total yield. Paddy rice and cotton are the two major fall-ripening crops. We must end the production stagnation of paddy rice and strive for new breakthroughs. Meanwhile, we must insure an increase in cotton production. Because paddy rice and cotton are planted instead of (?upland crops), we must solve the problem of obtaining a high and stable yield of such crops.
3. It is essential to effectively carry out measures designed to increase production. First, we must pay attention to fertilization. Second, field management must be done well. Third, attention should also be paid to rear service and protection work.
4. It is necessary to strengthen and improve party leadership over agricultural production. Prefectural and county party committees should devote their major efforts to exercising leadership over agricultural production. Meetings having nothing to do with agricultural production should be canceled. Necessary meetings may be held, but the number of attendants and time required should be kept to the minimum. Policies should be stabilized without being changed at will.

The meeting, in conclusion, stressed the necessity of fully arousing the masses; informing them of difficulties and problems; relying on them to surmount such difficulties and solve such problems; launching the "three increases and one reduction" campaign in a down-to-earth way; working with one heart and one mind to win a bumper harvest for the whole year; and creating outstanding achievements to greet the victorious convocation of the party's 12th national congress.

SHANDONG LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

SK010548 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to our reporter, last night the Jinan PLA units and Jinan municipal leading organs held a soiree at the Bayi Auditorium to warmly celebrate the May International Labor Day.

I. 1 May 80

0 6

PRC
EAST REGION

Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the Jinan PLA units and Jinan Municipality, including Bai Rubing, Xiao Wangdong, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Li Zhichao, Wu Kaizhang, (Wang Jingsan), Xiong Xuofang, (Zhao Bingan), Fang Zheng, Chen Renhong, Long Qian, (Li Huiying), Chen Meizao, Fu Jiazuan, Li Bo, (Liu Xianquan), Zuo Qi, (Kong Shiquan), (Bao Xianzhi), Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Lin Ping, Li Yuang, Chen Lei, Song Yimin, Zhang Jingtao, Zheng Zijiu, Liu Zhongqian and Wei Jianyi, and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Wang Zhe, Yu Xiu, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang and Fan Yusui. Also attending were responsible persons of the leading organ and the Air Force of the Jinan PLA units, the provincial military district and the various major departments of the units stationed in Jinan; and responsible persons of the various departments under the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS MAY DAY CELEBRATION

OW301641 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] To celebrate 1 May International Labor Day, Shanghai Municipality held a soiree at the culture square on the evening of 30 April. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; leading comrades of municipal party, government and military organizations and the municipal CPPCC committee; and over 12,000 model and advanced workers on all fronts, combat heroes and people from all walks of life jubilantly got together to celebrate May Day, the working people's glorious festival.

The soiree featured a number of varied and interesting programs including traditional opera, dance, music and acrobatics performed by (Lu Chunlin), (Min Huifen), (Shi Hongle) and other noted actors and actresses. The soiree was filled with activity and participants expressed the aspirations of the people by singing "We Workers Are Strong" and other revolutionary songs. The participants pledged their determination to closely rally around the party Central Committee and dedicate their hearts and souls to making new contributions to the four modernizations.

TIE YING ATTENDS ZHEJIANG MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW011005 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou Municipality held gala get-togethers at the Hangzhou Theater and Great Hall of the People on the evening of 30 April to celebrate 1 May International Labor Day. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial people's government and provincial CPPCC committee Tie Ying, Li Fengping and others attended the gatherings. Responsible persons of the Hangzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the State Council departments concerned working in Hangzhou, a certain PLA naval unit, the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in Zhejiang and provincial and municipal trade union councils attended the celebration along with provincial and municipal model workers, advanced producers and representatives from various walks of life. Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao visiting Hangzhou and foreign friends and students were also invited to the get-togethers.

The traditional Zhejiang Opera "Huoyanshan" presented at the gatherings was the center of the audience's attention. The get-togethers were filled with an atmosphere of unity and joyfulness from beginning to end.

YE JIANYING, LI XIANNIAN ATTEND GUANGZHOU MAY DAY SOIREE

HK010229 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended a soiree in Guangzhou on the evening of 29 April to celebrate May Day, the laboring people's glorious festival, with the masses. A festive atmosphere has prevailed in Guangzhou throughout the festival. The soiree began at 2000 on 30 April. There was warm applause when Comrades Ye Jianying and Li Xiannian entered the place where the soiree was held. The central nationalities musical troupe, the Guangzhou acrobatics troupe, the Guangzhou municipal opera troupe, and the young performers of the Guangdong opera theater youth troupe performed a splendid and varied program. Comrades Ye Jianying and Li Xiannian happily watched the show and were photographed with the performers.

Also present at the soiree were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Liu Tianfu; and Wu Kehua, a responsible person of the Guangzhou PLA units.

HUNAN RIBAO URGES SKILL IN IMPROVING BACKWARD RURAL UNITS

HK270636 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 27 April commentary by (Hu Jianshi): "Do Well in Suiting the Remedy to the Case--Second Talk on Grasping the Backward and Promoting Balance"]

[Excerpt] Suiting the remedy to the case means following the materialist ideological line and proceeding from reality in everything. There are many different reasons why backward communes, brigades and production teams are backward. At present, there are over 10,000 production teams in the province where the average annual net income is below 40 yuan per person. Why is their income so low? The conditions and reasons vary according to individual cases. When grasping backward production teams, it is essential to persistently follow the method of conducting specific analysis, get an accurate grasp of the major problems and do a thoroughly sound job in making efforts to help solve the main problems. To succeed in this, it is necessary to carry out serious investigation and study. Some problems such as poor conditions or narrow scope for production cannot be solved all at once. The comrades who go down to those units must seriously discuss matters with the peasant masses, decide on practical measures, and make sustained efforts. They should not just grasp the problems for a time and then forget about them, and still less should they issue blind commands and make reckless suggestions.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SUGARCANE--The 1979-80 sugarcane refining season in Guangdong has ended. During this season, 6.7 million tons of sugarcane were processed, yielding 820,000 tons of sugar. During the sugarcane growing season in 1979, the province suffered typhoons and drought, with the result that available sugarcane was less than in the previous refining season. By streamlining cutting, transporting and refining, the sugar content of the cane was increased to an average of 12.27 percent, overfulfilling the plans, and increasing the output by 0.24 percent over the previous refining season. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80 HK]

BEIJING PEOPLE FLOCK TO PARKS ON MAY DAY

OW011300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)--More than a million people flocked to the capital city's 14 major parks today to celebrate May Day--International Labour Day--many with their families. The city has opened all the parks free of charge for the two-day festival and laid on a wide variety of entertainment. Red flags and streamers are to be seen all over Beijing and at night the major buildings of the city are picked out in rows of lights.

Grandparents, parents and children began to arrive in the parks early this morning, and many more joined them this afternoon. Snack counters and vans and carts selling ices, fruit, soft drinks, sweets and toys were in all the bigger parks.

In Zhongshan Park, family groups had their photographs taken against the background of spring flowers which have been laid out in terraces. More than 30 varieties of flowers, including azaleas and tulips, are in full bloom in the park.

At Beihai Park and the Summer Palace, hundreds of visitors hired row boats and went out on to the scenic lakes, while others took their children to the recently-renovated Retan Park to see the latest attraction--a set of distorting mirrors. Still others took advantage of cheap trips to scenic spots in the suburbs.

The entertainment includes exhibitions of paintings--one of works by British miners and another of works by peasants on the outskirts of Shanghai--flower shows and displays of calligraphy, local operas, puppet shows, song and dance shows, figure skating and basketball and football matches. The cinemas are also busy, with four new colour feature films attracting a lot of attention.

Exhibitions of manufactured goods and new clothes drew big crowds today in Beijing's commercial centres, and the Xinhua bookstore has set up dozens of new stalls throughout the city. Among today's formal events was a visit by representatives of China's 54 nationalities, from 15 provinces and autonomous regions, to take part in celebrations in the Summer Palace.

At the Workers' Cultural Palace there was a get-together of actors who have come to Beijing for a national workers' amateur theatrical festival and amateur actors who live in the capital. Leading officials from the Ministry of Culture, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the municipal cultural bureau, and the Beijing Trade Union Council were present.

NEWLY BUILT BEIJING-TONGLIAO RAILWAY OPENS TO TRAFFIC

OW010312 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The newly built Beijing-Tongoliao Railway, the second railway line to link areas on both sides of Shanhaiguan, was officially turned over to the state for operation on 1 May. Stretching between Changping, under Beijing Municipality, in the west and Tongoliao, capital of Zhelimu Meng of Nei Monggol, in the east, the Beijing-Tongliao Railway passes through Beijing Municipality, Hebei Province and Nei Monggol Autonomous region. The railway, including the Huairou-Huaipei and the Chengte-Longhua connecting lines is 870 kilometers long. This railway will greatly aid in making the national economy flourish, improving transport efficiency on both sides of Shanhaiguan and accelerating the four modernizations. This railway was built by the PLA's Railway Corps.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE TO COMBAT DROUGHT, COLD WEATHER

OW010948 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] According to a station report, the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held an emergency telephone conference on 30 April. They called on all CCP committees and people's governments at all levels throughout the province to lead the cadres and masses in combating serious drought and low temperatures between now and "grain fills" [a solar term approximately dated 21 May]. They called upon the CCP committees and people's governments to race against time, shorten the sowing period and insure high sowing quality in order to guarantee the vigorous growth of all seedlings and win the first battle in spring farming.

The telephone conference was presided over by Comrade Wang Luming. Comrade Zhao Dezun spoke at the conference. He urged all localities to carry out the following work:

1. Exert strenuous efforts to strengthen plowing and quicken the sowing pace to combat cold weather.
2. Work hard to keep moisture in the fields, and insure high sowing quality.
3. Help poor production teams develop spring farming in areas stricken by natural disasters.
4. Make further readjustments to bring about relatively good coordination in the growth of agriculture.
5. Strengthen leadership over spring farming so as to win an overall spring farming victory.

At the conference, the representatives from Tailai, Shuangcheng and Zhaodong counties introduced their experiences in combating cold weather, protecting seedlings and strengthening sowing while trying to keep moisture in the fields.

FIRST UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE CENTER SET UP IN DAQING

OW010218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Daqing, May 1 (XINHUA)--China's first underground gas store, a hollow rock chamber 800 metres below Daqing oilfield in northeast China, is now in full operation.

The store can hold an estimated 40 million cubic metres of gas and ensures good flow even in extreme cold. Daqing leads the country in the technology of gas storage and pumping.

A gas injection station, which directs the gas into the storage chamber, and five gas wells which tap the stored gas, have been established. The wells now pump a total of 10 million cubic metres of gas a year.

I. 1 May 80

S 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

SIX NEW OIL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED NEAR DAQING

OW300240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Daqing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Six new major oil deposits have been discovered around China's largest oilfield, Daqing, in northeast China, according to officials at the oilfield today.

The six deposits are to be developed into satellite oilfields and are expected to produce a total of three million tons of oil a year, the officials said. The new discoveries have increased the known oil reserves at Daqing by 13.3 per cent.

Oil and gas flows of industrial value have been discovered at 20 locations, the officials said.

First developed in 1959, the Daqing oilfield has been producing 50 million tons of oil a year since 1976, accounting for half the national output.

China produced 106 million tons of oil last year, ranking ninth in the world.

China's other two major oilfields are the Shengli oilfield by Bohai Bay, on the east China coast, and the Renqiu oilfield in central Hebei Province, north China.

Daqing oilfield, covering about 1,000 square kilometres, rests on the Songliao Basin of Mesozoic sediments, an excellent oil source. So far, only one well has been struck in every 370 square kilometres.

In the past two decades, only 20 per cent of the reserves at Daqing have been tapped. Technicians at the oilfield expect to be able to pump 45 per cent of the oil under Daqing.

DAQING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED

OW290526 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1622 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Daqing, 28 Apr--The Daqing Municipal People's Government has been ceremonially established.

The Second Daqing Municipal People's Congress, held from 25 to 28 April, elected Xue Guobang [5641 0948 6721] chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, and chose Wang Sumin [3769 5685 3046] to be mayor of the municipality.

With the approval of the State Council, the former Anda Special District [Te Qu 3676 0575] has been renamed Daqing Municipality. Along with formation of a municipal people's government, and with approval from the upper-level unit, the Daqing oilfield party committee has been renamed the Daqing Municipal CCP Committee and the battle command of the oilfield has been renamed the Daqing Petroleum Administrative Bureau, which is headed concurrently by Wang Sumin. The municipality continues to follow the leading system of combining politics with enterprise management, and one leading body will simultaneously run the government and the enterprise.

I. 1 May 80

S 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The Daqing oilfield has adopted the administrative system of combining politics with enterprise management since 1965. Facts prove that adopting such an administrative system in a municipality, which has been developed through the building of a large-scale enterprise, has noticeably stirred up the enthusiasm of the various fields of society, has rapidly developed economy centered on production, has caused the leading organizations to practice "better troops and simpler administration," has helped the peasants develop the collective economy and has organized workers' dependents to take part in agricultural and sideline production. In line with the development of production and expansion of the oilfield, the local population has increased to more than 700,000 and a society has been formed. Thus, a municipal people's government must be established to reduce the burden on the enterprise and to manage well all undertakings of the society.

After establishment of the municipal people's government, the system of combining politics with enterprise management will only be adopted at the upper-level units of the government and the enterprise and their subordinate units. There are five districts under the new municipal people's government. The public security, judiciary, legal, cultural, educational, health, financial, trade and commercial tasks, formerly undertaken by the enterprise, will be taken over by the municipal and district governments. The management of agricultural and sideline production will also be gradually transferred from the enterprise to the subordinate agriculture-industry-commerce joint company and its branches. Thus, the various production units of the enterprise will become independent economic organizations from those of the original "small but complete" community.

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR CALLS FOR STRICT COMMODITY PRICE CONTROL

OW292046 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a notice calling on all localities throughout the province to resolutely implement the guidelines of the circular issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening commodity price control and resolutely stopping unauthorized commodity price hikes, and to do a good job in controlling commodity prices.

The notice calls on all localities to immediately conduct a general inspection of commodity prices, promptly correct any problems, and resolutely rectify any violations of the price policy. Units and individuals who have violated the state regulations and the price policy must be seriously handled, and units and individuals who have made exemplary observance of the price policy and discipline should be commended and rewarded.

The notice also urges the party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province to regard stabilizing commodity prices and activating markets as the major economic work at present, continue to strengthen their leadership over commodity price control and check the unhealthy tendency of covert price hikes as soon as possible.

I. 1 May 80

S 4

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS MAY DAY SOIREE

SK010632 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] In celebration of 1 May International Labor Day, the Jilin Provincial People's Government and the Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a soiree on the evening of 30 April at the provincial guesthouse and the theater of the Worker's Palace.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, attended the soiree along with other responsible comrades from the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Changchun and the Changchun municipal party, revolutionary and CPPCC committees, including Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Zhao Tianye, Yang Zhantao, Chen Hong, Li Youwen, Xu Shouxuan, Liu Cikai, Su Junlu, Zhang Kaijing, Chen Zhong, Cheng Shengsan, Feng Yingkui, Liu Yunzhao, Fu Zhensheng, Cui Cifeng, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng, (Yuan Chuntian), (Sun Yingdong), (Gao Zhang), (Zhu Dunfa), (Tang Yusheng), (Meng Guicheng), (Zhang Zhizeng), (Wang Yizhi), (Ma Shancheng), (Yang Shuhui), Ren Qingyuan, (Li Chengkun), (Wang Dajing) and Li Beihuai. Also attending the soiree were responsible persons of various plants and universities, representatives of model workers in the province and Changchun Municipality, noted personnel in various fields and leading comrades of central authorities concerned and foreign friends in Changchun Municipality, totaling more than 2,900 persons.

The soiree proceeded in a cheerful, festival atmosphere. A color feature film entitled "When the Leaves Turn Red in the Mountains" was shown during the soiree.

WANG ENMAO, OTHERS INSPECT CORN SOWING EXPERIMENTS

SK292248 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, experiments with a corn sowing technique known as precision drilling [jing liang bo zhong], sponsored by the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, were conducted on 21 April simultaneously at five production brigades of (Gonghuang) commune in Yushu County of our province, covering a total acreage of 10,000 mu.

The Ministry of Agricultural Machinery sent some 40 people to these brigades to help with the experiments. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Yang Ligong, minister of agricultural machinery, inspected the experiments on the spot along with the leading comrades concerned at provincial and municipal levels.

According to data provided by the pertinent departments and judging from these initial experiments carried out at the five production brigades, precision drilling has at least six advantages:

1. Less seed is needed. The quantity of seed required for semiprecision drilling is 4 jin per mu, compared with the usual requirement of 8 jin per mu. With the introduction of the precision drilling method, the seed requirement can be further reduced to 2 jin per mu. Since we have to sow some 20 million mu of corn in the province, the savings in seed would be from 80 million to 120 million jin.
2. Less expense is incurred. The expense for seed in our province can be reduced by an amount of 40 million to 60 million yuan.
3. Less labor is required. For the work of thinning the seedlings alone, the savings in labor can be 0.2 individual workdays per mu. A total of 4 million individual workdays can be saved in the province.

I. 1 May 80

S 5

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

4. Less land is required for seed breeding. Since the seed requirement can be reduced by about one-half with the introduction of precision drilling or semiprecision drilling, the land used for seed breeding can also be reduced.

5. Precision drilling insures equal spacing between the seeds sown and prevents the crowding of plants. Hence, problems such as insufficient fertilizer, water and sunlight for crowded plants are nonexistent, and the normal growth of the corn crop is insured.

6. A favorable condition is provided for scientific farming. With the introduction of precision drilling, we will achieve specialization in seed breeding, mechanize the work of treatment of seeds and standardize the seed quality. This assists us in attaining the goal of growing certain crop strains in certain areas.

WANG ENMAO GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON SPRING FARMING

OW010357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0318 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Changchun, 28 Apr--As a result of implementing stable rural policies this year, the cadres and commune members in Jilin Province have fired their enthusiasm for spring farming. The sowing of various crops is being done quickly and well. Meanwhile, steps have also been taken to increase production.

As of 20 April, the province had already sown more than 7.7 million mu of corn, sorghum, soybean, millet, small oil-bearing crops and sugar beets, showing an increase of 2.8 million mu over the corresponding period last year.

To insure a good job in spring farming, the Jilin provincial party committee and people's government issued a circular urging all localities to accomplish the spring farming task according to schedule, plan and prescribed quality standards, and to grasp this work as the current top priority task in the rural areas. The circular also urged localities to cancel all meetings having nothing to do with spring farming and to organize and send cadres down to the grassroots to take part in and give guidance on farming tasks. Since 11 April, the major leading comrades of both the provincial party committee and people's government have organized some 70 cadres in offices directly under the province into six work groups and led them to the six prefectures of the province to see how the rural economic policies have been implemented, to give guidance regarding spring farming and sowing and to help tackle practical problems in time.

After conducting study and investigations in Neigan County and in view of the shorter frost-free period in Jilin, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial party committee, put forward four injunctions:

1. Carry out sowing on time and strive to conclude sowing of field crops by the end of April;
2. Give full scope to the role of farm machinery in order to shorten the sowing and planting period as much as possible;
3. Pay attention to sowing quality and guard against carelessness; and
4. See to it that sowing is done only once while insuring a full stand of seedlings.

Acting on the instructions of Wang Enmao, the entire province mobilized immediately and whipped up an upsurge in spring farming.

I. 1 May 80

S 6

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING: LI DESHENG, REN ZHONGYI ATTEND MAY DAY SOIREE

SK010549 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the Shenyang PLA units and the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee held a soiree to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day at the Bayi Theater in Shenyang last night. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, attended the soiree. Also attending were Ren Zhongyi, Liao Hansheng, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Guo Feng and other leading party, government and army comrades; veteran Red Army soldiers, veteran cadres, scientists, combat heroes, labor models, special-grade teachers and advanced workers from various fronts; as well as comrades of various departments, committees and bureaus at the central level who were currently in our province, totaling some 1,800 people. Shenyang No 3 Beijing Opera Troupe staged the Beijing Opera "(Hongmei) River" at the soiree.

Foreign guests who were currently visiting our province and foreign experts working in our province were invited to a soiree sponsored by the provincial and the Shenyang municipal people's governments at the Liaoning Renmin Theater.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG AFFORESTATION CONFERENCE--The Heilongjiang Provincial Forestry General Bureau called a telephone conference on 23 April, calling on all forest areas in the province to promptly grasp the spring tree-planting task. In 1979 the province afforested 1,722,000 mu of land, overfulfilling the state plan by 2.5 percent, and planted 20,000 mu of saplings. All localities were urged to take advantage of the favorable conditions in order to fulfill the afforestation task. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Apr 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL--With the approval of the State General Administration of Civil Aviation, the Shenyang Administration of Civil Aviation has mobilized special planes to create artificial rainfall in Heilongjiang Province. The planes arrived in Harbin on 20 April and artificial rain-making flights will be conducted within a few days. Wang Luming, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the provincial people's government; Wang Caoli, vice governor; and leading comrades of provincial departments concerned received the entire crew on 24 April. On behalf of the provincial party committee and people's government, Wang Luming expressed gratitude for the support given to Heilongjiang Province by the Shenyang Administration of Civil Aviation. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Apr 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG SPRING FARMING--Harbin, 21 Apr--Wheat planting is in full swing and sowing of autumn-harvested crops will soon begin in Heilongjiang. As of 10 April, wheat had been sown on more than 14 million mu, about a half of the planned acreage. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 21 Apr 80 OW]

JILIN SPRING SOWING--The Jilin Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular calling on cadres and commune members in the vast countryside to combat the current cold weather and to speed up spring sowing. It urged that every effort be made to complete this year's spring sowing as early as possible, and that leading cadres go personally to the fields to lead the work. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 80 SK]

I. 1 May 80

S 7

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN SOYBEAN PLANTING--According to initial statistics, the acreage planted with soybean in Yanbian Korean Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province, is to reach 1.2 million mu this year, which is an increase of some 200,000 mu over last year. The output of soybean is planned to reach 250 million jin, 100 million jin more than last year. [Changchun JILIN Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING MAY DAY GATHERINGS--The Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee held a gathering at the Shenyang Zhonghua Theater on 29 April to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. Attending the gathering were leaders of the provincial CPPCC, deputies of the National People's Congress and members of the National CPPCC, who were currently staying in Shenyang, Standing Committee members and members of the provincial CPPCC, responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations and people from all walks of life in the province, a total of more than 2,000 people. The Liaoning branches of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association and the China Association for Promoting Democracy also held gatherings to mark this occasion prior to International Labor Day. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING COTTON SOWING--Shenyang, 27 Apr--As of 20 April, Liaoning Province had sown over 600,000 mu of cotton, an increase of some 100,000 mu over the same period in 1979. Last year, the total amount of cotton turned over to the state by Liaoning Province surpassed the state plan by 70 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0229 GMT 27 Apr 80 OW]

LIAONING ANTIDROUGHT WORK--Due to scanty rainfall and heavy windstorms during last winter-spring period, drought situation is serious in Yingkou Municipality, Liaoning Province. Half of the 1.5 million mu of dry fields in the whole municipality are threatened by drought. Because of this, the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held an on-the-spot meeting in Gai County on 21 April to promote combating drought and sowing work. Sixteen bureau directors and 40 office cadres were transferred from municipal organizations to drought-stricken counties and communes to help solve specific problems in combating drought work. Some 1,300 tractors and 2,300 trucks are operating in the fields. Yingkou and Gai counties are also starting up more than 150 electric pumping wells to water some 550,000 fruit trees and 23,000 mu of wheat. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AIDED--Due to cold spells and strong winds since late March, vegetable production in Liaoning has been gravely damaged. Pertinent departments have delivered a great amount of plastic and glass materials to communes and brigades in the disaster-stricken areas. Liaoyang and Benxi municipalities suffered greater damage. Municipal leaders concerned have allocated funds and materials to disaster-stricken communes and brigades to relieve their losses. Vegetable companies from various localities have also transferred some personnel to these communes and brigades to help resume production. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--Daqing oilfield loaned 4 million yuan to the Dalian glass plant for over 2 years to build a furnace with an annual production of 500,000 cases of glass panes. This glass plant will pay back the money in 4 years with the profits it gains. In addition, from 1981 to 1988, the glass plant will allocate 430,000 cases of glass panes at state-set prices from its surplus glass panes for the Daqing oilfield. In the first 3 months of this year the Dalian glass plant had allocated some 50,000 cases of glass panes to Daqing oilfield and the latter had already loaned 1 million yuan to the former. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 80 SK]

I. 1 May 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

LIANG BUTING ATTENDS QINGHAI PARTY SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE

OW010350 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the Organization Department, the Propaganda Department and the party school under the Qinghai CCP Committee jointly held a provincial party school conference in Xining from 18 to 24 April.

The conference transmitted and studied the guidelines of the national party school work conference, linked them with the realities of the province and discussed and studied how to properly run party schools in the province. A program for the party schools' cadre training was formulated.

The conference held that, to further improve the party schools, it is necessary to pay attention to solving the following problems:

1. Earnestly strengthen the party committee's leadership over the party schools.
2. Party school work must regard teaching as the central task and theoretical study must be strengthened.
3. The party schools' teaching materials must be based on realities. Theoretical study must be closely linked to realities. Education must be determined by the requirements of the four modernizations, the current situation, the realities of various places and the students' learning ability.
4. The current practical problems of various party schools must be earnestly solved.

Those who participated in the conference also maintained that, to run the party schools well, it is also necessary to build themselves properly, build a contingent of cadres who are both Red and expert and who are loyal to the party's cause, and strengthen the building of the teachers' contingent. They said that it is also necessary to properly settle the problems regarding the political status and livelihood of the party schools' teachers.

The leading comrades of the provincial party committee heard reports during the conference. Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Xingwang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and president of the party school of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the conference.

MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI RALLY ON PRODUCTION SAFETY

HK301017 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial People's Government today held a broadcast and televised rally on "Safety Month" activities to implement the spirit of the national rally on "Safety Month" activities and promote "Safety Month" activities in this province. In attendance were Ma Wenrui, Chen Yuanfang and Hu Bingyun, leading comrades of the province. Shaanxi Vice Governor He Chenghua presided over the rally.

In his speech at the rally, Comrade Ma Wenrui called on leading cadres to strengthen their sense of responsibility to the legal system and to conscientiously implement proper measures to insure safety in production.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI WHEAT PLANTING--Xining, 22 Apr--Peasants in Qinghai Province are planting 3 million mu of spring wheat, accounting for half the province's total agriculture crop acreage. Most localities in Qinghai have completed planting. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 22 Apr 80 OW]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

5-1-80

2

